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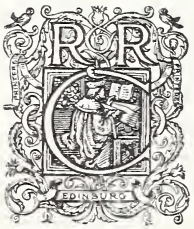
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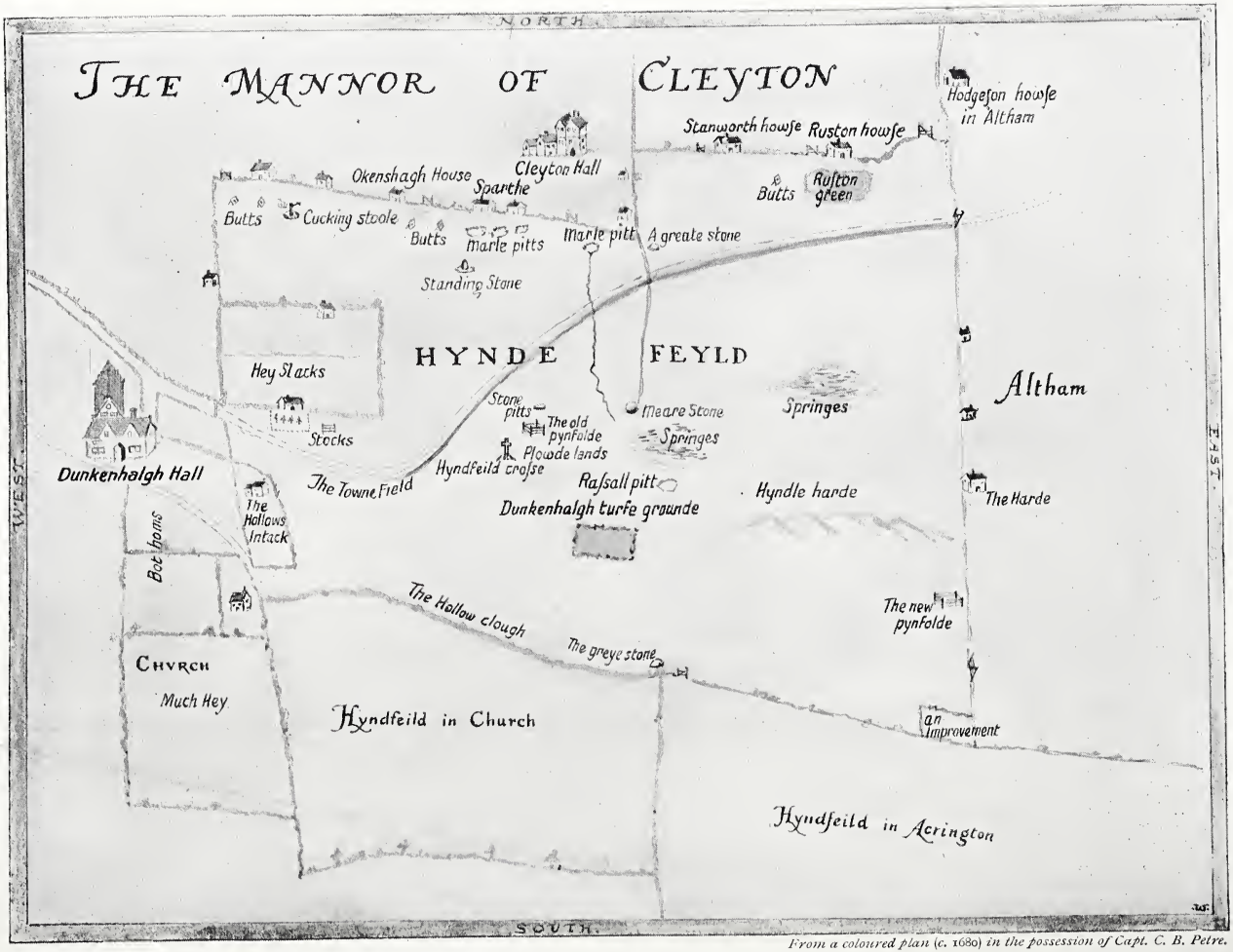

From a coloured plan (c. 1680) in the possession of Capt. C. B. Petre.

THE MANOR OF CLAYTON-LE-MOORS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Dunkenhalgh Deeds

c. 1200–1600

EDITED BY

G. A. STOCKS, M.A.

AND

JAMES TAIT, Litt.D.

MANCHESTER:
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INTRODUCTION

DUNKENHALGH HALL, the seat of Mr. G. E. A. Petre, where the deeds and papers of which abstracts are printed below are preserved, stands close to the southern border of the township of Clayton-le-Moors, adjoining that of Church, both in the ancient parish of Whalley.

In the first half of the sixteenth century, the manors of Dunkenhalgh,[1] a moiety of Clayton, and Church were, and had been for two centuries and more, in the possession of two branches of the Rishton family, which took its name from an adjacent township in the parish of Blackburn. The elder branch was seated at Powthalgh (wrongly Ponthalgh), in Church, the younger at Dunkenhalgh until the latter was sold to the elder line in 1556.

Descended possibly from one of the last married rectors of Blackburn,[2] the Rishtons had early lost their name manor (though retaining a large holding there), but more than compensated themselves by marriage and purchase in its near neighbourhood. Their estates passed by sale to the well-known Elizabethan judge Sir Thomas Walmesley (1537–1612) and his descendants. The son of a small landholder of Showley in Clayton-le-Dale, Sir Thomas was a lawyer of independent character, who did not hesitate to disregard an express injunction of the formidable Elizabeth. During his long and successful career he amassed a large fortune, which he invested in land, mainly in the purchase of the Rishton estates and other lands in Lancashire and Yorkshire. He and his great-grandson are said to have spent altogether

[1] Dunkenhalgh was only a quasi-manor.
[2] But cf. p. 4.

more than £40,000 on the purchase of land. He retired in 1611 to Dunkenhalgh Hall, which he largely rebuilt. To him we owe the preservation of the deeds and papers of the Rishtons, and a large notebook, amounting almost to a Terrier, begun in his own hand, and continued by successive stewards to the estates. As will be seen later, these passed by marriage in 1712 to the Petres.

The documents abstracted in the following pages comprise only those which relate to the Rishton possessions (in Lancashire). It has not been possible to include the many Billington and Wilpshire deeds, a few relating to Clitheroe, Ribchester and Lancaster, and several connected with the Rishton acquisition of property at Studley in Warwickshire in the fifteenth century.

Some interesting glimpses of country life in a corner of not too orderly a county may be found in these documents. The first of the Rishton family made a bad beginning by a murder, for which he was outlawed and his estate forfeited. In 1255 or 1256 he entertained a friend, William de Mellor, to dinner, where the stoup passed too freely; a game of dice was proposed after the meal and ended in a quarrel, in the course of which Gilbert drew "kniphum suum" and stabbed William beneath the breast, so that he died thereof immediately afterwards. Justice was not easily enforced against a highly placed criminal in those days. Local magnates and townships were summoned before His Majesty's justices of assize to explain why they not only allowed the murderer to escape, but tried to fix the crime upon a perfectly innocent person (No. 5).

To such heights Gilbert's descendants fortunately did not rise again, but their subsequent career was not free from alarums and excursions. Their dispossession at Rishton in favour of the more powerful Yorkshire family of Talbot of Bashall in Craven created a long and bitter feud with frequent lawsuits, accentuated in the fifteenth century by political partisanship. On the outlawry of a Lollard Talbot under Henry V. they recovered Rishton, only to have the cup snatched from their lips. By the end of the century they gave up the useless struggle, accepted a small compensation in land, and took to quarrelling among themselves. The only Rishton who entered the service of a Talbot and received

marks of his esteem proved to be a heartless villain, of whose life a full and unsavoury tale could be told from the volumes of the Chetham Society.

The Rishton disputes were not infrequently referred to arbitrators. These were not always successful, bishop Langley of Durham on one occasion finding his task so hopeless that he had to leave the parties to fight the dispute out in the courts of law (No. 34). Bishops, abbots and other great lords loom only faintly and at intervals on the outside of the scene. The chief actors are sturdy Lancashire and Yorkshire squires (the close proximity of Yorkshire not making for good order), strangers it would seem to high politics, but tough, hard-headed fellows, inclined to " debates " in law and in the field.

Formal as most of these documents are, they supply collectively the story of the rise, decline and fall of a medieval family with unusual fullness, though not with the epistolary vividness of the Paston Letters or the Stonor Papers. Here and there a bit of real life emerges among the dry formulae of indentures and settlements. Henry de Clayton, riding to Blackburn with his superior lord, John of Altham, and others, vehemently denies a charge which John had passed on, if not accepted (No. 164). Henry de Rishton, growing old, retires in 1423 and accepts an allowance from trustees. He stipulates for money to buy bread when it is not baking week at home. His dress allowance is twenty shillings a year (No. 31). Four years later he makes his last will, in which he leaves a bequest for the repair of Hyndburn bridge between Clayton and Rishton, to be diverted to pious uses if the local authorities (*patria*) are dilatory in setting about the work (No. 187).

Besides their genealogical and social interest, these documents are full of information for students of local topography and of the agricultural arrangements of the Middle Ages. The details of land grants strongly support the view that Lancashire was outside the area in which one of two or three open fields, in all of which tenants had an equal share, was annually left fallow.[1] Of nine selions or beds of land granted in the " Town field " of

[1] Gray, *English Field Systems* (Harvard Historical Studies), 242-49.

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Church in 1289, three lay in Turnecroft and one in Modecroft, presumably parts of the field which had been enclosed (No. 85). More than 150 years later, the oxgangs of arable land at Rishton lay "mene (*i.e.* common from A.S. *gemaene*), dalte in lande doles and medew doles," but the Townhey or pasture was undissevered, each man's share being agisted, or, as we should say, stinted (No. 40). There is no implication of more than a single common field, and the mention of arable doles rather suggests the Celtic system of intermixed strips, which in Scotland was called runrig or rundale, though it would be rash to infer that no holder had the same dole (or doles) two years in succession, as was sometimes the case in Scotland as late as the eighteenth century. If the usual supposition that the allocation of ploughlands to knights' fees was based on value be, even in part, true, the fact that twenty carucates were reckoned to the knight's fee at Rishton shows that its land was poor compared, for instance, with that of the barony of Penwortham, where the ratio was 9 : 1.

Rishton (rushy township), by Great Harwood, in the ancient parish of Blackburn, was the cradle of the family named from it, one of whose branches was to acquire Church and another Dunkenhalgh and Clayton. At the beginning of the thirteenth century Rishton was held by Roger de Riston, and after him by his son Adam (Nos. 1-4). Their tenure ended, it is not known how, before 1242, when Gilbert, son of Henry, the progenitor of all the later Rishtons, paid scutage for the manor. From other sources it appears that his father's full name was Henry de Blackburn. Somewhat earlier there was a married rector of one of the medieties of the rectory of Blackburn, just before church legislation put an end to hereditary rectories in this remote district, who bore that name, and with his sons Gilbert and Adam attested our first deed before 1208. His son Gilbert is usually identified with the Gilbert who held Rishton in 1242. There was, however, another and more important family of the same name in the neighbourhood, whose head in 1212 was Henry de Blackburn. They held the mesne manors of Wiswell (with Hapton, etc.) and Lower Darwen, and as Gilbert de Riston (or his later namesake) is recorded to have released all claim in those manors

to John de Blackburn,[1] he may perhaps have belonged to this lay family.[2]

Rishton came to Gilbert, we are told in pleadings of much later date, as the marriage portion of his wife Margery, sister of Robert de Praers. Of this Robert and his tenure of Rishton under the Lacies of Clitheroe nothing more is known, but a Henry de Praers appears among the witnesses of deeds 1 and 2, and a charter of a Maud de Praers granting Tottleworth in Rishton early in the thirteenth century is on record. From this we learn that they belonged to the family of Praers of Barthomley and Wybunbury in South Cheshire.

Gilbert de Rishton's outlawry in 1256 for the murder of William de Mellor (p. 2) forfeited the manor to his lord, Edmund de Lacy, earl of Lincoln. His descendants, indeed, asserted, when claiming its restoration, that the outlawry had never been promulgated, but the inquest taken after Edmund's death two years later shows Gilbert's son Henry in possession of no more than a fourth part of Rishton. Moreover, it was only a quarter of the residuary manor, excluding the freeholds of Cowhill, Tottleworth, Sidebight and Cunliffe which were held directly from Lacy by rent-paying tenants. Presumably the chief lord had taken pity upon the felon's son to this limited extent. Henry de Lacy, his successor, was more complaisant, for in 1278 Gilbert, son of Henry de Rishton, is found settling the whole manor on his (illegitimate) son Adam, who thereupon demised it (save

[1] *V.C.H. Lancs.* vi. 397 *n.*

[2] This identification would remove the difficulty of reconciling the details of Gilbert's murder of his friend *c.* 1255 with his age, which must have been upwards of sixty years. The close relations of later Rishtons and Talbots of Rishton with Blackburn are explained by its being the head of the hundred and containing their parish church. Their burial-place was in the chapel of St. John the Baptist on the south side of the chancel, more often referred to as the Rishton, or Talbot, or Walmesley, or Holt chapel. Here, in accordance with his will, Henry de Rishton was buried in 1428. When Sir Thomas Walmesley bought the manor of Rishton and proposed to use most of the chapel as a family mausoleum, John Talbot of Salesbury claimed the rights of his kinsmen, the Talbots of Bashall and Rishton (who fifty years before had refused his branch any share in it!), in this part of the church. The consistory court at Chester decided (2nd November 1612) that the chapel should be divided equally between the two. The judge's splendid monument was erected there.

Cunliffe and Sidebight) to his father for his life. At some date not ascertained, Richard de Rishton, apparently another son of Gilbert (II), was enfeoffed by his father in a fourth part of the manor, which was to be held for nearly three centuries by his descendants. Richard was the progenitor of the Rishtons of Dunkenhalgh, which was bought by his son.

Adam de Rishton died before 1300 without surviving issue, whereupon Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, re-entered on the manor, and between 1305 and 1310 re-granted it to Edmund Talbot of Bashall in Craven and Joan (de Lacy) his wife. One-third of the manor was retained in dower by Mabel, widow of Adam. This was the starting-point of a feud of two centuries between the Talbots and Gilbert de Rishton and his descendants.

Down to the end of the fifteenth century the strife continued, and, save for one brief period, the Talbots succeeded in retaining the manor and its manor-house of the Holt against all attempts of the Rishtons, legal and illegal, to recover possession. Tottleworth, which was held by a family of that ilk, and probably other ancient freeholds, paid rent to them, as did the fourth part of the manor retained by the younger line of the Rishtons (No. 23). This last seems to have included rights over Cowhill and Cunliffe (Nos. 9, 23, 30-31). The boundaries of the township are set out in deed No. 1, where only a quarter of it is disposed of, but, being intermixed land, could not itself be defined by bounds. In two cases " the gray stone or bounder stone next Ediholes " is referred to as a division between Rishton waste and Little Harwood, the Ediholes property being " of the lands of God and St. John Baptist," *i.e.* of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a good deal of land in Blackburn hundred with a hospital at Stidd. In 1306 William de Tockholes appointed Walter de Lofthouse as his attorney and proctor to have the custody of the hospital (No. 221). At Ediholes a very interesting Elizabethan house is still in existence.

Before their dispossession from Rishton, the elder branch of the family of that name had fortunately secured a new home. Between 1290 and 1295 Gilbert and his eldest legitimate son Robert had bought the adjacent manor of Church from Adam,

son of Uchtred de Church, whose ancestors had been lords of the vill under the Lacies from the beginning of the century at least. The interesting series of early Church charters among our deeds shows that the Rishtons acquired the manor by purchase and not by marriage, as conjectured by the editors of the *Victoria County History* (vi. 400), and enlarges their list of enfeoffments, in which the family of Radcliffe and others who bore the local names of Catlaw, Wallbank and Rodes make frequent appearances, along with the Churches and the Dunkenhalghs of Clayton close by. The illegitimate Adam de Rishton had also acquired an interest in the township, chiefly from Robert, son of Henry de Church, which ultimately passed to his brother or his heirs. The manor came to be known, from the site of its manor-house, as Powthalgh or Pouthalgh (pronounced Powtuff), which a modern misspelling has transformed into Ponthalgh.

While steadily buying up sub-tenancies in their new home, the Rishtons did not forget their claim to the old one, and in 1329 began a long series of lawsuits in the king's courts against their supplanters the Talbots. In this long, and, in the end, vain struggle they doubtless had the sympathy of their kinsmen of the younger branch, descending from Richard de Rishton (p. 6), who still held their fourth part of the lost manor, and had their own disputes with the Talbots (p. 9). In 1320 they were still living at their house in Rishton. Twelve years later, however, Henry de Rishton bought from William, son of Thomas de Dunkenhalgh (or Dunkensale), a moiety of the estate of that name in Clayton-le-Moors (No. 163),[1] which adjoined the Church manor of the elder line, and the whole was ultimately acquired. The grantor's son John alleged that his rights had been disregarded (No. 164), which led to the scene between Henry de Clayton and John of Altham referred to on p. 3, but nothing more is heard of his claim. Dunkenhalgh was originally a small freehold estate, like Tottleworth and others in Rishton, and never had more than a courtesy right to be entitled a manor. Its later importance was due to its hall becoming the manor-house of the

[1] Not aware of this deed, the editors of the *Vict. County Hist.* (vi. 419) wrote: "It does not appear how the estate came to the Rishton family."

Rishton moiety of Clayton, and the residence of families with other and larger estates.

The family of Dunkenhalgh can be traced well back into the thirteenth century in these deeds. They held land in Church, and Roger de Duncanshalgh, a contemporary of Uchtred of Church above-mentioned, was husband of Christiana de Church, who can hardly be identified with Christiana, daughter of Peter de Radcliffe or de Church (No. 87), who was still living in 1322 (*V.C.H.* vi. 402 *n.*). Roger de Duncanshalgh and his wife Christiana had a son Adam who occurs in 1285 (*ibid.* 419). Adam's son Henry inherited from his grandfather Roger a mill and liberties in Church which had once belonged to Uchtred de Church (No. 88).

Some time between 1332 and 1376, the Rishtons removed from Rishton to Dunkenhalgh, if in the latter year Richard, son of its purchaser, was living at Dunkenhalgh (No. 173). The document which supplies the information records a further addition to the estates of this branch of the family, this time by marriage. It is a partition of the manor of Clayton-le-Moors between the son of one of the two daughters of Henry de Clayton, who died about 1361 without male issue, and the son-in-law of the other. Henry de Grimshaw, son of Cecily de Clayton, took the hall and the greater part of the demesne,[1] while the south-western part of the manor running up to Dunkenhalgh fell to Henry de Rishton, who had recently married Margaret, daughter of Alice de Clayton and Matthew de Leigh (No. 171).[2] The Dunkenhalgh deeds correct the account of this transaction given in the *Victoria County History* (vi. 418, 420) in two points, Margaret being granddaughter, not daughter as there stated, of Henry de Clayton, and Henry de Rishton, her husband, son, not "probably younger brother," of Richard de Rishton. Richard, who was married by 1340, had indeed a son Richard, who was living in 1399 (No. 184), whom the editors regard as his son and

[1] The Grimshaw family became extinct in the direct male line in 1718, but their moiety is still held by their descendants in the female line.

[2] In 1375 Henry had a lease of the wardship and service of the free tenants of Henry de Clayton, deceased, from the farmer of Altham of which Clayton was held, and leave to marry Margaret, if it were lawful (No. 171).

heir, who died without issue, when his lands passed to the heirs of his (supposed) uncle Henry. But Richard had also a son Henry (No. 177), who may very well have been the elder, as his son Richard was a feoffee in 1399, and whom we may safely identify with the husband of Margaret de Leigh. The early mention of Richard, son of Henry, seems further to show that the editors have made two Henries out of one, for the Henry who died in 1428, leaving a widow Margaret, and was succeeded by his son Richard, was beyond all real doubt the Henry of 1375 and 1399, and not his son as they suppose. There can be no doubt at all that they were misled by Towneley's transcripts in stating that Richard, son of Richard, acquired the Warwickshire estate of Holt's Place in Studley by marriage with the heiress of the Holts. A deed at Dunkenhalgh, not included in our collection, contains a grant dated 30 December 1414 by Henry de Ryssheton to Richard de Ryssheton, his eldest son, and Margaret Holt, daughter of William, son of Peter Holt of Stodlegh, of his property at Rishton and in the hamlet of Tottleworth.[1] All which illustrates very well the risks that the most careful genealogists run in constructing a pedigree from imperfect materials.

The acquisition of the moiety of the manor of Clayton was particularly valuable, because it carried with it manorial rights which were not attached to Dunkenhalgh or (perhaps) to the Rishton estate. They were regarded later as especially important by the Walmesleys (p. 12).

Henry de Rishton, who must have attained a good old age, and left the management of his estates during the last five years of his life to two trustees (No. 31), made an interesting will, which has been preserved, on 17th September 1427, and died in the following year. For more than a century this younger branch of the Rishtons remained at Dunkenhalgh, but their history was uneventful except for disputes with the Talbots of Rishton, arising out of their share of that manor, and perhaps aggravated by sympathy with the claim of their kinsmen of Powthalgh to the whole manor. In 1453 the grandson and namesake of the

[1] On 14th August in the same year Richard Catlawe, chaplain, had granted lands in the same to Richard and Margaret.

Henry just mentioned presented a petition to Henry VI. (No. 40), in which he complains that Sir Edmund Talbot has driven off the tenants of his fourth part of Rishton, which is intermixed with the other land of the vill (p. 4), and will not "suffer them to occupy and maynor (manure) it as their ancestres have done ever sithe the tyme that no myende of the contrarie is." His cattle have been driven out of the shire, and though he has a legal warrant for their recovery, the baillies will not execute it for dread of death. More than twenty years later, he was involved in a violent dispute with Thomas Talbot, apparently over their respective rights in Cowhill. In a bond dated 21st January 1476, the parties agreed to stand by the award of Sir Richard Hamerton and Robert Ambrose (No. 46). Their decision apparently recognised Cowhill and Endmoss as held from the three-quarters of the manor, the Talbot right to which was affirmed. The contested estate was divided between the disputants in the same proportion of 3 to 1 as the whole manor was (No. 46). Before this settlement was arrived at, something like a battle had taken place round the Holt, then a considerable house, with moat and drawbridge and gatehouse, in a good strategic position. Rishton had come with a great multitude to the house, and wounded and hurt various persons. He had to pay 100s. to Talbot for damage done, and received £4 from him for his own injured tenants. There was evidently not much to choose between them. The terms of the settlement are not wholly easy to interpret, but if Cowhill had been attached to Rishton's quarter, as it seems to have been a century earlier (No. 30), it was decidedly unfavourable to the Rishtons, who were at a disadvantage under a Yorkist king.

In the early part of the sixteenth century the Dunkenhalgh Rishtons got into financial difficulties, and John, fourth in descent from Henry last mentioned, sold the estates in 1556 for 800 marks and an annuity of £10 to his kinsman Ralph Rishton of Powthalgh. He[1] also disposed of the Warwickshire manor of Holt in Studley.

The fortunes of the elder line, which thus bought out the younger, must now be traced briefly from the point at which

[1] Not his father as in *V.C.H.* vi. 420.

we left them. A number of fifteenth-century papers in the Dunkenhalgh collection help to fill out the sketch given in the *Victoria County History* of their various attempts to recover Rishton. In the heyday of the House of Lancaster, their star for a time was in the ascendant. Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall and Rishton, who had taken part in the Lancashire and Cheshire conspiracy in 1393 against the dukes of Lancaster and Gloucester,[1] suffered forfeiture in Henry V.'s reign for complicity in Sir John Oldcastle's rising, and Rishton was taken into the king's hands. Talbot died in 1417, "sore troubled and vexed for the titill of Kynge Richard," whereupon Richard de Rishton of Powthalgh, strongly supported by the chancellor, Thomas de Langley, bishop of Durham, and others, at last obtained restitution of the manor lost by his ancestors more than a century before. "Edmund, son of (Thomas) Talbot, a minor, durst not appear." Later, however, he recovered his right, and returned to live at the Holt, but not in peace, for Rishton made raids upon his rival's tenants and cattle "to their gret undoyng," and did damage to the extent of £100 and more.

In 1442, and again in 1478, the Rishtons and the Talbots once more brought their disputes into the courts of law. Six years after the second appearance they came privately to terms. On 3rd November 1484 Thomas and Edmund Talbot on the one part and Richard and Ralph Rishton of Powthalgh on the other, bound themselves to accept the award of George Stanley, kt., lord Strange (No. 47). His decision, as stated by Judge Walmesley in his note-book, was "that closes called the Halgh, Haselshaw, Knuzden and le Micklehay should be given by Thomas to Rauf, and that Rishton should make estate of the residue of the lands in debate to the Talbots." Thus the Rishtons compromised their claim on the manor of Rishton in return for additions to the small estate which they had always retained there. Micklehey became the seat of a branch of the family (*V.C.H.* vi. 346).

Ralph Rishton of Powthalgh, the purchaser of Dunkenhalgh

[1] He was excepted from the amnesty, and on 12th August 1395 John of Gaunt entrusted the custody of the three parts of Rishton which he had held to Henry de Rishton of Dunkenhalgh, holder of the fourth part (No. 25).

in 1556, did not hold his new acquisition long. In 1571 he sold it to Thomas Walmesley, afterwards judge (p. 1), who contrived to defeat the claim of Ralph's younger brother William, who succeeded him at Powthalgh. On 27th June in the same year a fine was levied in favour of Walmesley by Ralph, Anne (Stanley, his wife), Roger, son and heir of Ralph, and Giles Dewhurst. Nearly two years later (22 March 1573) William Rishton of Powthalgh quitclaimed to Walmesley all his title to Dunkenhalgh. Between 1580 and 1582 Walmesley, now serjeant-at-law, acquired the Rishton quarter of the manor of Rishton from Ralph, and on 23rd February 1581 bought the whole manor, with lands, rents, etc., in Rishton, Cowhill, Whitebirk, Side Beet and Tottleworth from Thomas Talbot.[1]

Thus the Rishtons lost Dunkenhalgh after more than two centuries' possession, and in the township from which they took their name retained only the small estate (Micklehey, Knuzden, etc.) which they held before they purchased the Dunkenhalgh rights. The family continued to live, but hardly to flourish, on its Powthalgh estate for more than a century longer, but by 1700 this too had been alienated to the Walmesleys, and the decline of this long-established line had run its full course. The vicissitudes of families and the accession of new men to old acres are not peculiar to any age.

Sir Thomas Walmesley, as his note-books and deeds show, was very careful to establish his rights in the various parts of the estate he had bought. In particular, he took great pains to secure the valuable manorial privileges attaching to the moiety of Clayton manor which was included in the purchase. As Dunkenhalgh lay in Clayton township, but was without such privileges, their importance to him was great, and no legal precaution was omitted by him. The deeds touching these, beginning with the very right of Clayton to be styled a manor, are many and complicated. The judge's notes state that there was a byre-law (by-law) cross for meeting in the manor, a cucking stool (for scolds), several butts (for archery), a pound (for stray cattle) and

[1] It was not until 1819 that the bulk of Tottleworth was added to the Dunkenhalgh estate.

a pinder, and by a later hand (about 1680) we have a plan, reproduced as a frontispiece above, showing the position of all these essentials.

The southern boundary of the Grimshaw moiety of Clayton (p. 8) for some distance was the ring-yard, or movable fence, of Hyndfield (now Henfield or Enfield), a waste or common about which more than one dispute is recorded. The result was that it was left in common between Altham and Clayton. There in 1643 the parliamentary militia mustered for an attack on Blackburn, and in 1764–67, and again in 1826, it was the rallying ground of rioters bent on the destruction of newfangled spinning and weaving machinery. The judge's son and heir Thomas was well settled in his ample estate before the Civil War broke out, and the family, keen Royalists and still adherents, by licence,[1] to the unreformed religion, were great sufferers in this hundred, which, with that of Salford, upheld the parliamentary cause. Sir Thomas Walmesley the younger, grandson of the judge, died before his father in 1637, and at the outbreak of the war Richard, son of Sir Thomas the younger, was a minor of about twelve years of age. His guardian, Sir Richard Byron, obtained, by the kind offices of Colonel Alexander Rigby, a member of a well-known Fylde family, licence for the lad to stay in France, and, in 1650, to travel in Italy. Owing to the same influence, it was ordered that there should be no sequestration of this estate. The notes of Adam Boulton, steward at Dunkenhalgh, give us some insight into the fortunes of a "recusant" family at this time. A few extracts may be allowed: "In March 1641 [–2] my master died. My young master and my ladie driven out of the shire, and Mr. Shuttleworth [2] wholly ruling our Hundred. The tenants took each their tithe from me, saying my master was a papist." Adam's life was threatened. Tenants, especially at Rishton, refused to pay rent for two years, and paid no boons but leading

[1] Two are extant, dated 17th November, 1. James I., 1603, and 10th February, 1. Charles I., 1626.

[2] Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe. The Shuttleworths were related to the Walmesleys—the judge having married Anne, the heiress of Hacking. The Shuttleworths did much to help the Walmesleys personally.

turves. Some went before the Committee at Padiham (near Shuttleworth's residence) "with many foul speeches against my ladie, my master, and me." Thomas Livesey's eldest son James broke into Dunkenhalgh by night, with other rogues, and stole goods to the value of £40, asserting that it was papist property. In Darwen, Myles Aspinall refused to cawle his field, "above our cawle which would have washen our Mylne-cawle down." He went to Colonel Bradshay, whose ancestor married a co-heir of Fearnihurst, to persuade him to sequester the Walmesley land. On this occasion Shuttleworth proved to be a friend to Adam and his master. Myles had a soldier son and the proud father asserted that he would "hold by the sword." Another tenant, James Hindle, a trooper, also refused to pay. He lay at the big house, with the soldiers under Colonel Shuttleworth's command, and took plate, money and goods to the value of £1000. He stole forty-nine yards of linen cloth at 2s. 4d. a yard, and best curtains of green cloth, "beddlayed" with green silk lace, of which he made him a suit and "vaupored" with it among his comrades, and, says Adam, "my heart was sore grieved. If I had spoken he would have killed me, as he did many on less occasion." Mr. Thomas Astley, of Stakes, head of a well-known local family, died about this time "far in debt." Tenants refused rent, pretending not to know who was landlord, sub-let their holdings and cut down the lord's timber. Others, who lived near a mill, refused to clean the mill-dam; others let their cattle graze far and wide, and the remonstrances of the agent were often answered by "stroakes."

The faithful Adam died in 1654, and soon after the Restoration, *i.e.* in 1661, Richard Walmesley returned to Dunkenhalgh, his house having been empty, so far as lawful owners were concerned, for twenty years. He spent nearly £10,000 in increasing the estates, and died in 1679. His son and heir, Bartholomew, was the victim of religious and political intrigues in the reign of William and Mary, and died in 1701. His only son dying before him, he was succeeded by his daughter Catherine. This great heiress is said to have received two offers of marriage on the same day, one from Robert, seventh baron Petre, the other

from Charles, fourteenth lord Stourton. She accepted the former, who died in the next year, 1713, and at the age of sixteen found herself a widow with one child, Robert James, the eighth baron. Though lord Stourton renewed his suit, lady Petre did not marry him until 1733. Her son married lady Anne Radcliffe, daughter of the earl of Derwentwater, and died in 1742. Lady Stourton survived until 1788. From the nineteenth century the title of baron Petre has been associated with the Essex and other estates of the family, and a younger branch, descended from the ninth baron, has held Dunkenhalgh and the rest of the Lancashire property.

The transcription and (in the main) the arrangement of the documents is the work of Mr. Stocks; Professor Tait, besides giving some help in arranging them, has drafted the Introduction from materials supplied by Mr. Stocks, but with the addition of some deductions from the evidences for which he alone is responsible.

The editors have naturally made free use of the *Victoria County History of Lancashire* and of the Chetham Society's publications, to which they owe a deep debt of gratitude. To Captain C. B. Petre they are greatly indebted for allowing the fullest possible access to the deeds, and for defraying the cost of reproducing the seventeenth-century plan of Clayton-le-Moors as a frontispiece. Many thanks are due also to the Chairman of the Blackburn Free Library Committee, Mr. R. J. Howard, to the Chief Librarian, Mr. R. Ashton, and his assistants, for their kindness in providing Mr. Stocks with accommodation and help, without which his task would have been a labour instead of being a pleasure.

G. A. STOCKS.
JAMES TAIT.

I. RISHTON

c. 1200–1208

1. Roger de Riston grants to Adam his son and heir all that quarter of his land in Riston, viz. half a carucate, except the land of his free tenants, beginning at the rivulet of Tottleworth dene, where it falls into Hyndburn, up this to the meeting of Salterford and Northdene and up this as far as Smalshaghsyke, then up by the Redecar to Risshelache, through the mid-lake to Endemosse, through the mid-moss to and down the Holghclogh to Redbroke, along this to Hallhaede, up this to the old dyke, along this to the Graystone next Ediholes, which is the land of God and of St. John, Baptist, following the dyke which divides Little Harwood and the waste of Riston as far as the Thyrsclogh, and so down to Elvynkar, along the car to Knuzdenbroke, up this to the clogh, near the Outlone, up the clogh to the dyke, following this on the south side of the moss of Kuhill, then down as far as Aspedene Clogh, up this to Hayleybroke, down this to Hyndburn and down Hyndburn to the dead water (*mortuam aquam*) and down to where Tottleworth dene joins Hyndburn, where we began.

Also he grants the service and escheats, etc. of his free men doing foreign service for half a carucate of land, "unde xx carucate faciunt feodum unius militis." Witnesses: Henry, parson of Blakeburn, (Dominus) John Phitun, Richard de Eluetham, Henry de Plesinton, Roger de Samlesbury, Henry de Meluer, John, son of Richard de Blakeburn, Richard, son of Canaan, Helias, son of Alexander, chaplain, Richard de Eccleshall, Alan de Samlesbury, Henry de Praers, Richard, son of Utred de Chirche, Adam, son of Henry de Blakeburn, Gilbert his brother, John, the clerk, who made this deed, with many others. [609.]

In the Whalley Coucher Book we find Rissheham and Risshedene connected with Rishton.

The Rishton, or Holt, or Talbot or Dunkenhalgh chapel, on the

south side of the Parish Church of St. Mary, Blackburn, had an altar to St. John, Baptist. But Ediholes belonged to the Knights of St. John.

A knight's fee was provided sometimes by as few as six carucates, and the carucate is found varying from 60 to 120 acres.

The lower limit of date seems fixed at 1208 by the presence among the witnesses of Henry de Pleasington, who died in or shortly before that year (*V.C.H.* vi. 266).

John Fitton (Phitun), who occurs before 1200, was brother of Richard, lord of Great Harwood (*c.* 1190–1246).

Roger de Samlesbury was married before 1194, and dead before 1227 (*ibid.* vi. 304), and Alan of the same was alive about 1200.

The grantor and his son belonged to an older Rishton family than that which was founded by Gilbert, son of Henry de Blackburn, one of the witnesses of this charter (*ibid.* vi. 345).

c. 1210–20

2. Emma, widow of Roger de Riston, quitclaims to Henry, son of Adam de Riston, a third of Roger's land. She receives three marks and a half and 20 pence. Witn.: Roger de Blakeburne, Utred de Walton, Elias de Plesinton, Henry de Priers, Hen. de Claiton, Uctred de Chirche, Ric. de Cuhill, Ric. son of Adam, William de Totelwirse, Ric. of the same and many others. [1.]

In *V.C.H.* vi. 347, it is stated that Tottleworth (in Rishton) was granted early in the 13th century, by Maud de Praers, to Uctred, son of Roger de Riston.

c. 1208–25

3. Adam, son of Roger de Ruston, gives to Richard, his son, one oxgang in Riston and 4 acres in the same vill, half an acre in Aldefeld and Aspendene, 1 acre in Thornhill, half an acre in Breregreve, and two acres of wood in "Firrehalh"—for homage and service, and a payment of fifteen pence, at St. Giles, for all but foreign services. Witn.: (Dom.) John Phitun, Ric. de Eluetham, Hugh his son, Adam de Blakeburn, Roger de Blakeburn, Henry de Clayton, Ric. de Kuhill, Robert his brother. [2.]

c. 1208–25

4. Adam de Ristun gives to William son of Amfrid de Ristun, for homage and service, two oxgangs in Chuehill and Cokaside on east of Cowhill, to Hockenschae-cloch, along the west of this to Weteheued, and from Weteheued lache to Cockaisidemos, then to the Cukohil-hey, then along the road to East of Cuhehil.

William pays 20*d*. Witn.: Roger Scot, Robert "persona," Ric. de Aluetham, Hen. de Clayton, Helias de Plesington, Helias de Bilingdon, Adam de Oswaldthuisel, Adam de Bilingdon, Gilbert de Ristun, etc. [68.]

12 June 1256

5. Letters patent of Henry VI., granted at the request of Richard de Rishton, containing an exemplification of the record of a trial before the itinerant justices at Lancaster on 12 June 1256, when Gilbert de Rishton was found guilty and outlawed for the murder of William de Melver, his intimate friend, whom he stabbed in the breast in a drunken quarrel over a game of dice after dining together. William, son of John de Hackinshaw, who had been accused of the murder, was acquitted, but his chattels were declared forfeit because he had fled. The vills of Clayton, Church, and Blackburn, with Richard de Altham and others, were amerced for a false charge against him, the vill of Rishton for harbouring the real murderer, and John de Blackburn and others for abetting his escape. Edmund de Lacy and Henry de Clayton, the chief lords of Gilbert's forfeited lands, bought off the king's right of year and waste in them.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglie, Francie, et dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere peruenerint, salutem. Inspeximus tenorem recordi et processus vtlagarie in Gilbertum de Riston' in comitatu Lancastrie promulgate, et coram Johanne abbate de Burgo sancti Petri, Rogero de Thurkelby, et sociis suis, nuper iusticiariis itinerantibus domini Henrici filii regis Johannis quondam regis Anglie, progenitoris nostri, anno regni sui quadragesimo in comitatu predicto, vt dicitur, retornate; quem coram nobis in Cancellariam nostram venire fecimus in hec verba: placita iuratarum et assisarum de comitatu Lancastrie in crastino sancte Trinitatis coram Johanne abbate de Burgo sancti Petri, Rogero de Thurkelby, et sociis suis iusticiariis itinerantibus anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis quadragesimo —Wappentak' de Blakeburneshire venit per xii iuratores Lancastriam. Alicia que fuit vxor Willelmi de Meluer apellauit in comitatum Willelmum filium Johannis de Hakinshawe de morte predicti Willelmi viri sui. Et Alicia modo non venit. Ideo ipsa capiatur et plegii sui de prosequendo in misericordia, scilicet Robertus filius Ricardi de Ekleshull' et Willelmus filius Johannis de Gouthorp'. Et Willelmus non venit nec fuit attachiatus [eo]

quod ipsa non sequebatur versus eum nisi ad quatuor comitatus. Et iuratores dicunt quod predictus Willelmus in nullo est culpabilis de predicta morte. Ideo redeat, si velit ; set catalla eius confiscantur pro fuga. Nulla habuit catalla.

Set dicunt quod reuera Gilbertus de Riston' culpabilis est de predicta morte. . . . Ita quod predictus Gilbertus pre nimia dilectione que fuit inter ipsos inuitauit [1] predictum Willelmum quadam die secum comedere ; ita quod idem Willelmus ad instantiam eiusdem Gilberti venit ad domum eius et comedebat cum eo, et post prandium luserunt ad decies, et ambo inebriati fuerunt, et mota contentione inter eos de lusu suo, traxit idem Gilbertus kniphum suum et percussit ipsum Willelmum sub mamillam ita quod statim post inde obiit. Et Gilbertus statim fugit. Ideo exigatur et vtlagetur.

Et quia testatum est quod postquam predictus Gilbertus subtraxit se pro predicta morte transitum fecit per terras Johannis de Blakeburne, Johannis de Heriz, Henrici de Whalley, Galfridi fratris eius, Ricardi de Aluetham, et Ade Nohell, ipsis scientibus, et nullam fecerunt sectam post ipsum, ideo ipsi capiantur. Post venerunt predicti Johannes et alii, et finem fecerunt pro transgressione illa per lx marcas per plegium Roberti de Radecliue, Radulphi de Muton', Henrici de Clayton', Willelmi de Caldecot', Thome de Osebaldeston', Henrici de Riston', Rogeri de Aspeden', Ade de Blakeburn', et Alexandri de Kuerdal'. Catalla eiusdem Gilberti vii*l.* xviis. x*d.* Vnde Adam de Biry respondit eo quod debuit attachiasse predicta catalla et non fecit. Idem habuit terram vnde annus domini regis et vastum [2] quinque marce ; post venit Edmundus de Lascy, capitalis dominus feodi illius, et finem fecit pro predictis anno et vasto per quinque marcas. Et testatum est quod villa de Riston' postquam idem Gilbertus ipsum occiderat receptauit ipsum Gilbertum. Ideo in misericordia.

Et ville de Clayton', Chirche, et Blakeburn' simul cum Ricardo de Aluetham, Henrico de Sutheswurth', Willelmo Folrig', Alexandro Berset, Willelmo de Liuesey, Henrico de eadem, Roberto de Meluer, Roberto de Holden', Thome de Osebaldeston', Ricardo de Talewurth', Roberto de Dewyhurst, Roberto de Berdewurth', Johanne de Bredestuisel, Roberto de Wylpsir', et Rogero Aspeden', falso condemnauerunt Willelmum filium Johannis pro predicta

[1] mutauit MS. William was *serviens* of Edmund de Lacy (passage omitted).

[2] Usually *annus, dies, et vastum,* a forfeiture to the crown incurred by the felony of a tenant, after which the land escheated to the immediate lord.

morte per inquisiciones quas comitatus inde fieri fecit.[1] Ideo in misericordia.

Idem Gilbertus habuit aliam terram in Clayton' que non fuit de feodo predicti Edmundi, vnde annus domini regis et vastum quatuor solidi, et Henricus de Clayton', capitalis dominus feodi illius, venit et finem fecit pro predictis anno et vasto per dimidiam marcam, per plegium Radulphi de Clayton'.

Nos autem tenorem recordi et processus predictorum ad requisicionem Ricardi de Rysshton' duximus exemplificandum per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quartodecimo die Novembris anno regni nostri decimo octauo [1439.] Hill.

Great Seal partly damaged.

On overlap: Extracta per Thomam Kirkeby et Willelmum Hill, clericos. Endorsed in an Elizabethan hand: "Owtlarye of Rishton of Powthalgh for murder, 40 of Henry the third.

c. 1270–80

6. Henry, son of William de Couul, gives to Gilbert de Riston, for forty shillings (given to Henry in his great need), all he held of Richard de Cowul, in Cowhill, beginning at Aspedeneford, going west to "la Thuercokerdiche"[2] and following the dyke to Adcock's Wallelond; along this to Walleclif, and along Walleclif grene on the east side of "bilond" to the old ditch; on to Grenelache, on the west side of Aldefelde to Aspedeneford. Gilbert to pay one grain of pepper and, to his chief lord, Richard de Couul, 12*d.* at the feast of St. Giles. Witn.: Ric. Phitun, Hen. de Ruston, Ric. de Couul, Adam de Aspedene, John de Totleword, Peter de Radecleue. [49.]

Richard de Cowhil had previously given to Henry, above, this part of "his demesne" in Cowhill. [64.]

c. 1275–95

7. John, son of Gilbert de Riston, gives to Gilbert his father, the land and buildings (of Gilbert's gift) in Cowhill of Rishton, called Cuttelache. Paying 12*d.* at the feast of St. Giles, to the lord, and one rose to John on St. John, Baptist's day. Witn.:

[1] Coroner's inquests.

[2] Probably for "the higher cocker dike" as Thurcroft (Darwen) is for "the higher croft."

Henry de Clayton, William de Aluetham, Adam de Aspeden, Richard de Riston, Adam de Cowil, Roger de Radeclyve, etc. [587.]

Late 13th Century?

8. (French) Richard de Riston gives to John, son of Gilbert de Riston, the land, once that of Henry, son of Robert, and the house of Cuchoclache, with half an acre, and eleven falles,[1] in exchange for the same amount, lying in "le lungefurlange." Witn.: Gilbert de Riston, Adam de Aspeden, Adam de Cowhull, Robert de Riston, Stephen del Rodis, William de Dunkanshale, William de Wallebonke. [650.]

Late 13th Century?

9. Adam, son of William de Couhul, quitclaims to Richard de Riston, his lord, and heirs, a moiety of his houses and curtilage, and a moiety of his arable and meadow land in the vill of Riston, which he had from the said Richard. Witn.: Hen. de Blakeburn and John his son, William de Heskayt, Gilbert de Riston and Robert his son, Adam de Aspedene, Richard de Cowhul, Steph. del Rodis, etc. [6.]

Late 13th Century

10. Thomas, son of Elyas de Sidebuhte, quitclaims to Richard de Ryston all his land, etc., in the territory of Cowhill and Kokasyd (Cockerside) in the vill of Ryston, which he inherited from Christiana his mother. Witn.: Helias de Plesynton, Ralph de Riston, Adam de Aspedene, Alan de Kenyan, William de Wallebonk, Stephen de Rodys, etc. [5.]

c. 1280–95 [2]

11. Contention having arisen between Adam de Riston and Richard of the same it is now settled by request of friends. Adam gives to Richard a part of his arable land, wood, and meadow in Rishton, for life. This begins at the Overford of Aspdenclogh, down this to Hayleybrok, which divides Aspdene and Rishton; down Hayleybrok to Kockshotclogh; up this to Oldefeld, along this southwards to the Overford. There is to be free in- and out-going. If Richard makes a hey or dyke

[1] Falle, perch of land.

[2] Henry de Clayton died shortly after 1292. Mabel was Adam de Riston's widow in 28 Edward I. See No. 69 below.

between the said land and "Le Oldefeld," Adam is to have space between the hey or dyke and Oldfield, so that he may use his carts without impediment. Adam and his tenants have housbote and haybote, on condition that neither does damage to the other. Richard gives to Adam seven acres and one rood in the close of Hyndeburnesclagh (in arable land, meadow, wood) for life. Witn.: Master Hen. de Clayton, Hugh de Clyderhow, Hen. de Blakeburn, Will. de Hesketh, Will. de Aluetham, Gilbert de Rishton, Adam de Aspedene, Adam de Cowhull, William de Totelworth Citherator, Jordan, clerk, etc. [81.]

Seal: Lion guardant, passant to left.

c. 1280–1300 ?

12. Division made between William de Hesket [1] and Gilbert de [Rissheton] beginning at Tottleworth water where it enters Hyndburn, up the said water to . . . next Tottleworth, called Utter-northdene, up this to Blakeburnleghe on the north side, up this to a place called Smallshagh on the south, and so up to a place called Redecar . . . from this to a Clogh on the west side of Smallshagh, and up the Clogh to Risshelache, hence to Endemosse, along this to Werekotgreen on the west, then to Holgeclogh as far as Redebrok, hence to Hallehede, on the south side of this to an old ditch and so along the ditch to the Graystone near Ediholes of the lands of St. John, Baptist. Witn.: Richard de Rissheton, (Dominus) John Catlaw, Elias de Plesyngton, Elias de Belyngdon, Richard de Cowill, Utred de Chirche, Gilbert de Haylegh, Richard, clerk, and many others. [608.]

Endorsed in an old hand. (1) "Evidence . . . terram de Rissheton and Harewode more." (2) Perambulation of William Hesket and Gilbert Risshton. Memorandum, this writing was shown, 5 October, 23 Elizabeth, by Mr. Sergeant Walmysley unto William ffarrington and Alexander Rygby, esquires, arbitrators chosen by the said Mr. Sergeant to intreat of the boundaries within mentioned. Signed. William ffarington, Alexander Rigby.

27 February, 34 Ed. I. 1306

13. Edmund Talbott grants to William de Hesketh two parts of all mesuages in Ryston, viz. what he (Edmund) had by gift of Henry de Lascy (except the homage and services of all the Talbott free tenants). William is to pay £4 7*s.* 3*d.* and do

[1] Of Great Harwood.

suit at Clitheroe court, every three weeks. Witn.: Robert Schireburn, then seneschal of Blakeburnshire, Symon de Aluetham, John de Blakeburn, Henry de Schutelyswyrth, Robert de Ryston, Adam de Aspedene, John del Clogh, Adam del Clogh, etc. Ryston, Monday, 27 Feb., 34 Edw. I. [362.]

18th August 1308

14. Adam, son of Richard de Witton, grants to Henry, son of Richard de Riston, Cowhill and Kokaysid, which he had from his mother Alice. Witn.: Robert de Shirburne, seneschal of Blakeburnshyre, Robert, son of Adam, constable, John de Blakeburn, Geoffrey de Kuerdale, Elias de Plesinton, Robert de Riston, Adam de Aspeden, Alan de Kenyan, William de Wallebank. Blackburn, Sunday before St. Bartholomew. A°.D^{i}. 1308. [605.]

30 May 1311

15. Controversies having been moved between Robert de Ryshton and Matilda who was wife of John de Ryshton, Robert de Standen and Richard de Rimington, executors of John's will, it is now agreed that Robert quitclaims to the executors all actions up to date. Robert calls upon as fidejussores Simon de Aluetham, Richard de Ryshton, Adam de Aspeden, Henry de Henthorn, William de Rimington, to reimburse the executors for all losses, and they will hold Robert and his heirs indemnified towards the King and the lord Peter,[1] Earl of Cornwall, for all service due from John to the two lords. The executors call as fidejussores Richard, son of Henry de Clyderhowe, William his brother, William Bron, John, son of William de Standen, and John, son of John de Standen. Clyderhowe, vigil of Pentecost, 4 Edward II. [567.]

16. Notes on the Rishton and Talbot dispute.

Sir Henry de Lascy, earl of Lincoln, gave to the lord Edmund Talbot and Joan his wife and the heirs of Edmund, the manor of Rishton with homage and services, as Adam de Ryssheton, bastard, held of him and granted that one-third of the said manor with appurtenances which Mabilla, wife of Adam, held as dower, and which was to revert to Henry de Lascy after

[1] Piers de Gaveston created Earl of Cornwall, 1307; beheaded, 1312.

her death, should remain to Edmund and Joan. With warrant and testimony, without date.[1] [634.]

On the same paper, referring to 1310–11, Sir Simon de Balderston gave to Edmund Talbot, Knt., and Joan his wife, and heirs, all his mesuages with lands and tenements and homage and service of all in Couhull in the vill of Rishton. With warrant and testimony, given 4 Edward II. [634.]

1300–1317

17. Adam, son of William de Couhul, gives to Robert de Riston one messuage and one oxgang in the territory of Couhul to be held of the chief lord. Witn.: Hugh de Cliderhow, William de Heskayt, Simon de Aluetham, John de Clayton, Adam de Aspedene, Richard de Riston, William Citharista de Tatilword, Adam de Wallbank,[2] chaplain, etc. [60.]

20 January 1320

18. Fine, at York, Octave of St. Hilary, 13 Edward II., before William de Bereford, Gilbert de Roubury, John de Benstede, John Bacun, John de Mitford, John de Doncaster, Justices, etc. Richard de Risshton, plaintiff; Henry his son, deforciant, touching one-fourth part of the manor of Risshton. Richard acknowledges the title to be Henry's, as of Richard's gift. Henry yields it to Richard, and returns it in Court. Richard holds it of Henry for the former's life, for one rose, and does all services. The remainder is to Henry and his heirs. Endorsed: "Rishton of Dunkenhalgh had $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. of the manor of Rishton, 13 Ed. II." [356.]

See *V.C.H. Lancs.* vi. 420.

19th January 1326

19. Roger, son of William and Juliana del Hele, gives to Henry, son of Richard de Risshton, all that tenement called Cowhill, once the property of his mother Juliana. Witn.: William de Tatham (seneschal of Blakeburnshire), Adam de Cliderhow, Adam de Clogh, John de Wynkidley, Henry de Claiton de Harewoode, Henry de Lyvesey, John de Mitton, clerk. Blackburn, Sunday after the feast of St. Peter in Cathedra. [606.]

[1] The grant was made between 1305 and 1310 (*V.C.H.* vi. 345, *n.* 11).

[2] Vicar of Blackburn in 1317.

15 October 1340

20. Henry, son of Richard de Rissheton, gives to Richard de Rissheton, his son, and Joan, his wife, an annuity of four marks on his lands in Rishton. Witn.: John de Radecliffe, then seneschal of Blakeburnshire; John de Aluetham, John de Clayton, Henry, son of John de Clayton, Adam de Aspedene. Rishton, Sunday next after the feast of St. Wilfrid, Bishop, 14 Edward III. [672.]

20 October, 22 Edward III. 1348

21. Division between William de Hesketh and Adam, son of Richard de Rishton de Totelworth.

Adam and Richard are to have all lands of William in Ryshton in the hamlet of Tottleworth, beginning at the garden of Adam on the West, following Northdenebroke as far as "le Broderydyngwode" to the East, *i.e.* 1 rode of land and . . . rodefalls and a quarter on the croft of Tottleworth, with free in- and out-going, this in exchange for all Broadridingwode, where Nordenbrook falls into Hindburn, then up Hindburn to Okenshaw, and a place of land and meadow near "le Bent." Both are to have sea-coal in Tottleworth, William three-quarters and Adam one quarter. Both are to have road for animals in the open season, and William and his heirs are responsible for damages done to Adam's land. Witn.: John de Aluetham, John de Clogh, Hen. de Clayton, Hen. de Rishton, Richard his son.

In dorso (Latin), parcels of land of Hen. de Rishton in Tottleworth, viz.:

On the croft 6 selions, of which 4 lie together, one "le Rowe" and one separate.
On Wallandes 3 selions, of which 2 lie together and one separate.
On Brerybuttes 6 selions, of which 3 lie together and three separate.
On Dryhalgh 4 selions, separate.
On Wetehalgh 7 selions, with two Calues and Bylands, whereof 2 lie together and five separate.
Item 3 selions with wood, lake, and meadow, "Wilmerydyng." Item 6 rodes with meadow. Item 2 rodes of exchange for the 8th part of the Bent, in Tottleworth. Item 4 selions on Highfield, and three selions on the Wydewecroft. Item 4 selions near Greneyard, lying together. [75.]

Christmas, 1348

22. Richard, son of Adam de Rissheton, grants to his father Adam lands he had from Adam in the vill of Rishton, for 40 years. Rent, one rose, at Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Witn.: William Hesket, kt., John de Aluetham, Henry de Clayton, John del Legh, Henry de Rissheton. At Rishton, Christmas, 22 Edward III. 1348. [591.]

7 November 1379

23. Richard de Rissheton grants to Henry de Rissheton, his son, the fourth part of the manor and vill of Rishton, except Cundeclyff, which Elias Johanson now has; and a tenement in Cowhill, which William Brown now has; and a tenement called le Haselhalgh (now in the tenure of John de Haselhalgh); and the whole portion of Richard de Hyndeburnhalgh, paying yearly, on behalf of Richard, to Thomas del Yorderowes, and Margaret his wife, or the longest liver, 3*s.*, and to the lord, the Duke of Lancaster, "for the castleward rent of Cliderhow," 10*d.*; and Richard will acquit the said Henry of the free rent due to Thomas Talbot for the above fourth part of the manor. Witn.: Matthew de Legh, Henry de Grymshagh, Robert de Catlowe, Richard de Rissheton, junior, Elias Johanson. Rishton, Monday after the feast of All Saints, 3 Richard II. [549.]

Seal.

(Endorsed) "this is copied by Mr. Walmysley, 1574.

1 September 1389

24. Henry Rissheton's debts on St. Giles the Abbot's day, 13 Richard II.

Henry de Grimshaw, 22*s.*; Robert de Rissheton, 33*s.* 4*d.*, and be it remembered that he owes by way of rent 17*s.* 2*d.* and a halfpenny; William Wythalgh, 42*s.*; Henry Hanson, 6*s.* 8*d.*, et "libere firme del Okenshaw," 6*d.*; John del Legh (Rishton), one halfpenny; Richard le Smyth, 37*s.*; . . . Tottleworth, 18*s.*; . . . Cowell "de libera firma," 20*d.*; . . . Raddecliff . . . Robert Brown de Wode, Cowell, 6*s.* 4*d.*; William Starkey "cum le facit," 12*d.*; Elizabeth de Wallbank, 3*s.*; the same . . . et solut. 4*d.*; the same Clitherawe Castell, 8*d.*; Giles de Cletheraw . . . Nicholas Reued . . . tcio persone . . . John le . . . Ralph Rissheton "libera firma," 1*d.*; the same, £5 : 15*s.*;

the same 17*s.* 5*d.* and one halfpenny; Henry de Grymshagh . . . Talbot, chevalier, 5*s.* 2*d.*; John Nowell, 6*d.* [793.]

12 August 1395

25. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, grants to Henry de Rishton the custody of three-quarters of the manor of Rishton, which were in the Duke's hands as security for a debt of 50 marks owed to him by Sir Thomas Talbot. Henry is to repair houses, buildings, etc., for which he may take timber, under supervision of the Seneschal of Blackburnshire.

Johannes filius Regis Anglie, Dominus Aquitanie et Lancastrie, comes Leycestrie, Lincolnie et Derbe[ie], Seneschallus Anglie, omnibus, etc. etc. Sciatis quod per manucaptionem Johannis de Aynesworth et Edmundi de Clederawe commisimus Henrico de Ryssheton custodiam trium parcium manerii de Ryssheton ac omnium terrarum, tenementorum, reddituum, et seruiciorum, cum pertinenciis, que fuerunt Thome Talbot militis in uilla de Ryssheton, et que nobis quousque nobis de quinquaginta marcis nobis per prefatum Thomam per quoddam Statutum Mercatorum recognitis ac de dampnis et uniuersis expensis nostris in hac parte satisfactum fuerit per consideracionem curie domini nostri Regis liberata fuerunt habenda iuxta formam statuti predicti, habendam et tenendam eidem Henrico et assignatis suis quamdiu in manu nostra ex causa predicta contigerit remanere. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris ad festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli octo libras. Ita quod idem Henricus domos, edificia, et clausuras super dictas tres partes ac alias terras et tenementa predicta existencia reparet, manuteneat et sustentet ac sine uasto et destruccione custodiat, omnia onera inde incumbentia faciat et supportet durante termino supradicto. Saluis nobis feodis militum et aduocacionibus ecclesiarum ac Wardis, maritagiis, et releuiis, et aliis proficuis huiusmodi ibidem accidentibus. Volens insuper quod idem Henricus et assignati sui capiant infra dominium predictum competens meremium pro reparacione domuum, edificiorum, et clausurarum predictarum quociens et quanto necesse fuerit per superuisionem et liberacionem Seneschalli de Blakeburnshire pro tempore existentis. In cuius rei testimonium, etc. Teste Henrico Comite Derb. filio nostro carissimo Custode Ducatus nostri Lanc. Apud Lanc. xii die Aug. anno Regalitatis

nostre Comit. Palat. decimo nono. Per litteras Willelmi Gascoigne Capitalis Seneschalli [KAYS.] [687.]

Seal in good preservation.

John of Gaunt's Regality dated from 28 February 1377.

William Gascoigne was afterwards a well-known Judge, and was at Lancaster at the March Assize, 1408 (No. 181).

By the Statute of Merchants, 13 Edward I. 1285, execution for debt was awarded without process.

1400–1401

26. Notes in French, referring to the disputed manorial rights in Rishton.

Robert le Prayers gave, in free marriage with Margaret his sister, to Gilbert, son of Henry de Blakburn, and their heirs, the manor of Rishton and the whole vill as well. Gilbert had issue Henry, Henry had issue Gilbert, Gilbert had Robert, Robert had Gilbert, Gilbert had Robert, Robert had Ralph, the present demandant, and this Gilbert son of Henry . . . of the castleward of Cliderhow was outlawed for felony, and Monsieur Henry de Lascy, earl of Lincoln, chief lord of the said vill gave it, by reason of the forfeiture aforesaid, to Monsieur Esmond Talbot. Then it descended to Thomas, then to Esmond, then to Thomas Talbot, in the second year of Henry IV.

On the other side of this, dated "in crastino Sancti Hilarii, 12 Richard II" (*i.e.* 14 January 1389), is an old memorandum stating that Nicholas de Rissheton, clerk, makes his brother his attorney to receive from John de Al[cest]re, chaplain, and [Thomas de Horn]eby, vicar of Kirkham, and Master Roger de ffaryngton, all sums due to Nicholas. Power to sue in court or to let property is included. [651.]

13 June 1410

27. Thomas, son of Robert de Rishton, releases to Richard de Catlawe, and Richard de Wytton, chaplains, all that Richard and Richard got from Ralf de Rishton, brother of Thomas, in Church, Oswaldtwisle and Rishton, for 23*s.* 6*d.*, to be paid at Clitherowe; also a plot called "les Hallwells," and one called Ardenryddings in the vill of Oakshalgh, in Yorks. Witn.: Henry de Grymshaw, Robert de Catlawe, William de Brithwysell, Richard de Risshward, and others. At Church, Friday next after St. Barnabas the Apostle, 11 Henry IV. [550.]

9 September 1416

28. The King to his well-beloved and loyal Richard de Radclyff, Knight, Henry de Longton, Ralph de Radclyff, and William Ambros, greeting. Know ye that Ralph de Ryssheton entreated us that whereas Robert Praers was lately seised of the manor of Rissheton, and gave to Gilbert, son of Henry de Blakburn, in marriage with Margaret, sister to Robert (in the time of Edward I. (*sic*)), and received rents and profits to the value of one mark and more (descent by pedigree follows). After Ralph it came into our hands on the occasion of the forfeiture of Thomas Talbot de Davington,[1] Knight, and is still in our hands, inasmuch as the said Thomas, on the Thursday next before St. Barnabas, Apostle, in the second year of our reign (7 June 1414), was outlawed. . . . Therefore we wish you to enquire into the title of Ralph, and do justice.

Note, apparently in Elizabethan hand, "Commission to Inquyre of the entayling of the Towne of Ryshton upon Ryshton of Powtehalgh, granted 4 Henry V. at Lancaster (1416). Inquest taken at Chorley, in presence of Richard de Radclife, Ralph Radclife, and William Ambros, Wednesday next after Nativity, B.V.M. 4 Henry V. (9 Sept. 1416), on oath of Thomas Bradshaw de Hagh, Thurstan de Anderton, Edward de Longley, John Banastre de Lostok, Richard de Cundeclif, John de Walton, of Walton, John de Kuerdall, John de Aynesworth, Gilbert de Cundeclif, Robert de Leuesay, of Leuesay, Robert de Liuesay del Bonk, William de Worthington, of Worthington. They find that Robert Praers was seized of the said manor. [637, A.]

No. 637, B, gives the same finding by the Inquisition held at Chorley, with jury as before, on Wednesday next after the Nativity, B.V.M. 4 Henry V. (9 Sept. 1416).

5 January 1418

29. Robert Halsall, escheator of King Henry, has received orders by a certain Inquest held before Richard de Radclif, Knight, Ralph de Radclif, and William Ambrose, on Friday next after St. Lawrence, 5 Henry V. (Friday, 13 August 1417). Find-

[1] Chet. Soc. O.S. vol. 95, p. 108. Inquisition under Rob. de Halsale at Law Kirke (Walton le Dale), Friday before Translation of St. Thomas, 3 Henry V. (5 July 1415), finds that Thomas Talbot was outlawed (see No. 29 below), 21 May 1414, and was seised of Rishton Manor as of fee, and got the profits by Richard Broun, his bailiff, viz. 24 marks, clear. The date of Talbot's outlawry as given here is more than a fortnight earlier than that in the text, with which compare the variant in No. 29 below.

ing: Robert Praers had the manor of Rissheton near Harewode, and gave two carucates to Gilbert (son of Henry de Blakeburne) with Margaret, sister of Robert, Gilbert's wife, in time of Edward, the King, son of Henry (*sic*), our progenitor. The manor descended thus. From Gilbert and Margaret to Henry, then to Gilbert, then to Robert, then to Gilbert, then to Robert, then to Ralph, then to Richard, named in the present commission. Then the Manor came by forfeiture into our hands from Thomas Talbot de Davington, Kent, Knight, and is still so, because the said Thomas, on Thursday next after [1] St. Barnabas, the second year of our reign, was outlawed in the County of Middlesex for treason and felony [2] on the day when he was seised of this manor. Then a proclamation was made that if any one knew why Richard should not have the livery of the land, etc., etc., and Robert de Halsall gives seisin on Monday next after the Circumcision, at Rissheton, to Richard Rissheton.

Dated. Wednesday after the Circumcision, 5 Henry V. Endorsed, Blackburne (seignorie de Ryssheton), Ryssheton, and Thomas Talbott. [788.]

21 September 1422

Debts which Henry de Rissheton owes to others on the feast of St. Matthew, Apostle. 1 Henry VI.

30. Imprimis. To the blessed Marie of Altham one noble paid by indenture to Robert Sharpyls by way of bond and 4*s.* 4*d.* paid to Roger de Haworth to purchase bees for the use of the said Blessed Marie, 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, for honey and wax, 5*s.* 8*d.* To Thomas Hyndely "de primo," 7*d.* Margaret Holden "de primo" from the feast of Purification last past, 40*d.* John le Cooker "pro primo" till the feast of St. Mark next, 7*s.* 6*d.* and 23*d.* for the past term. Richard, my son, 6*d.*

Debts due to the said Henry at the said feast

Imprimis. Robert de Eccleshyll of Harwode for one mare (xx shillings, erased), 7*s.* 6*d.* Item from John, son of Henry de Duckworth, Richard his brother, Henry his brother, and William, son of Richard de Duckworth, 13*s.* 4*d.* (22*d.* erased). Item from John le Cooker, £3, 5*s.* 4*d.*, and if he pay willingly, then only 40*s.* Item from Richard de Childres, as yet in arrear, for one

[1] Cf. No. 28 above. [2] As a follower of Sir John Oldcastle (*Foedera*. ix. 119).

bull sold to him, 4*d*. (erased, 3*s*. 8*d*.). Item from John le Carter arrears for rent of last year, 6*d*. Item John le Smyth for two steers sold to him, 16*s*. Item for the same, 2½*d*. Item from John de Wilesyll, 17*d*. (40*d*. erased), John le Smyth, rent, at St. Giles day last, 40*s*. William de Duckworth, 21*s*. 8*d*. Wife of Robert Brown, rent for tenement, 7*s*. 8*d*. Richard, son of Ralph de Ryssheton, his free rent of Cowhill and Cuttelache and tenement, 20*d*. The same, rent of a moiety of one toft, 1*d*. Richard, son of Henry de Rissheton for le Hasilhalgh, 7*s*. 6*d*. (erased). Wife of the late Robert Abbot for my portion of certain Intacks and one lone, 12*d*. Emma le Smyth, rent, 3*s*. 8*d*. William le Hunt, arrears, 12*d*. John le Carter, Emma le Smyth, and Roger del Yate, rent, 3*s*. 6*d*. Wife of the late Henry de Grymshagh, arrears of rent on St. Oswald's Day, 4*s*. 10*d*. (18*s*. 2*d*. erased). Free rent of Okenshagh per Richard de Childres, 4*d*., and the same for another debt, one halfpenny. Ralph Hanson, rent, 6½*d*. (7*d*. erased). William de Hoghton, arrears for his rent, 24*s*. 3*d*. John de Knoll, rent due at the Assumption B.V.M., 5*s*. Isabella del Legh for free rent, ½*d*. Richard de Hoggeson for repairs of the houses of Ryngstonhalgh, 8*d*.

Endorsed. "Exeuntia de Ryssheton and Clayton." [590.]

In Latin. The sums of money are in Roman numerals.

11 November 1423

31. An Indenture by which Henry de Rishton grants to his son Nicholas and Richard de Cattelawe, chaplain, all his lands, services, goods, debts, and chattels in Lancashire, also to the same Nicholas and Richard the wardship and marriage of William Starky, with reversion of dowries when they befall, of the inheritance of the said William in Chester, in whosesoever hands existing, for the term of Henry's life, as he received them by grant from Peter Dutton, Knight. [Continues]: "Et omnia ad exhibendum mihi ad terminum vite mee esculenta et poculenta in domo mea qualia pro uxore mea fuerint ordinata, saluo quod prouideatur mihi qualibet septimana qua panis frumenticius non pistetur in domo mea unus denariatus cum oblatu panis frumenti dum reperiri poterit vendendo dominicis diebus apud Blakburn, et quod deficit una septimana impleatur alia, et ad exhibendum michi durante vita mea cameram michi solitam, et lectum gradui meo competentem, et adiuuamen ad cooperiendum et discooperiendum corpus meum honeste et modo oportuno dum dictum adiuuamen bono modo acceptem, et equum quolibet mense

semel super quem possim equitare ad ecclesiam parochialem de Blackburn vel Whalley, et mortuarium coram corpore meo ad terram tempore mortis mee et esculenta et poculenta ad tunc sufficienter pauperibus et vicinis interessentibus sepulture mee, et dum corpus meum ad terram defertur. Et ad soluendum michi quolibet anno durante vita mea in festo sancti Egidii Abbatis, vel infra quindecim dies exinde proxime sequentes viginti solidos legalis monete anglice cum quibus michi prouidere possim de vestibus laneis et lineis et omnibus aliis michi necessariis. Et si predicti viginti solidi retro fuerint," etc. (arrangement for distraint in case of arrears). Witn. : Richard, my son, William de Cattelawe, John de Merser, and others. Dunkanshalgh, Feast of St. Martin, 2 Henry VI. [631.]

Seal.

Nos. 31, 37, 38 may be read in connection with Dunkenhalgh.

25 March 1428

32. Richard, son of Henry de Risshton, gives to Master Nicholas his brother, John, son of Richard del Legh, Geoffrey de Litteley, and William Starky one quarter of the manor of Rishton, *i.e.* land which Margaret, his mother, had as dower, and gave to Nicholas, John, Geoffrey, and William. Witn. : John Nowell, John Talbot, Roger Grymshagh. Rishton, Feast of Annunciation, 6 Henry VI. [800.] Cf. No. 189.

14 May 1430

33. Roger de Risshton, Laurence Banastre, and Robert Laurence, are bound to Richard de Risshton in £40, to be paid on the day of St. Mary Magdalene. The matter at issue is lands and tenements in Rishton, and Roger is to restrain his son in all quarrels and debates, as between Roger and Richard, and Roger is to keep the peace. Arbiter, the lord William, Abbat of Whalley.[1] [720.]

16 July 1430

34. Indenture Tripartite of variance and debate between (1) Richard of Ryshton, (2) Thomas of Ryshton, put to arbytrament of me, William,[1] Abbat of Whalley. The parties are to appear before the Justices at Lancaster, next sessions : " For as mych as there was so mych difycult matter stondand in trauers

[1] William Whalley, Abbot, 1418–1434.

between the sayde p'tys the wych I might not ende wythouten tryall be the lagh. . . . I ordeyn that they berne the pees," etc. [622.]

Seal (1 inch long): Virgin and Child.

9 September 1430

35. Roger de Risshton is bound to Richard de Risshton in £40. Thomas, Bishop of Durham,[1] has settled the case by a kind of arbitration. The land at issue is at Cowhill, and [*Shepecote-*] klagh. [572.]

24 March 1448

36. Richard Rissheton gives to Henry Rissheton, his son and heir, land called Cundeclyff, now in the tenure of John de Felden. Witn.: Richard de Hoghton, Kt., Edmund Talbot, Kt., John Talbot, Esq., Laurence Banastre, Esq., Robert de Grymshagh, Gilbert de Cundeclyff, Henry de Grymshagh, and others. Rissheton, 24 March, 26 Henry VI. [545.]

Well-cut seal.

26 March, 26 Henry VI. 1448

37. Indenture between Richard Hamerton of Wygglesworth, "scoier"; James Hamerton of the same, "scoier"; and Steven Hamerton of the same (1), and Richard Rissheton (2). The former are bound to the latter in forty pounds, to be paid to Richard Rissheton on 1 April 1449; Richard Rissheton wishes that "gif Agnes the doghter of Richard of Shyrburn the yonger dye before the said 1st April withowten issue to enherite all the landes, etc., of Richard Rissheton and Henry his son," then the said obligation shall be void, "and els yt hit stande in his strengh." Terms follow, if Agnes die before 1 April 1450 or 1451. [714.]

Small seal: Helmet and lion's head.

In 1448 Henry, son and heir of Richard Rishton of Dunkenhalgh was contracted in marriage to Agnes, daughter of Richard Shireburne the younger (*d.* 1441) of Stonyhurst (*V.C.H.* vi. 420) whose wife was a Hamerton (*ibid.* vii. 5).

28 March, 26 Henry VI. 1448

38. Indenture between Richard Hamerton (1) and Richard Rissheton, and Margaret his wife, Henry Rissheton, and William

[1] Cardinal Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, 1406–1437. A native of Lancashire.

Starky (2). The latter are bound to the former in 100 marks. If an agreement between Hamerton and Richard Rissheton, dated 26 March, 26 Henry VI. (No. 37), be carried out, then the obligation is void. [726.]

Seal broken.

12 August, 26 Henry VI. 1448

39. John, son of Thomas Syngelton, and Jacob Stauffeld are both bound to Richard Rissheton in 100li to be paid at the Assumption, B.V.M. " Gif Roger of Rissheton perform the ordenance arbitrement and dome of Richard Hamerton and Thomas Hesketh, esquires, on titles, etc., in Rissheton, now in debate between Roger and Richard, before Purification next (2 February 1449), or if Richard Hamerton and Thomas Hesketh do not make dome ; then if Roger fulfil the dome of Sir Thomas Stanley, knyght, before 5th March next, the obligation is void. [721.]

Two small non-armorial seals.

c. 1452–1453

40. To the Justices of oure Souereigne Lorde the Kyng within his Counte palatine of Lancastre. " Beseketh you mekely your poore orator Henry Rissheton graciouslie to considre and knowe how that whereas the 3 parts of the Lordship of Rissheton in the said counte is and hase of longe tyme bene in debate betwyxt Sir Edmonde Talbot, Knyght, and Roger Rissheton, and the fourthe pte of the same lordship is the inheritance and ryght of the said beseker, and all the said four pts arne oxgange [1] lande and line mene,[2] dalte in lande doles and medew doles, saving the Townhey that lieth undissevered, and no man knows his dole but is agystyd and every pte kepes his gyste after his porcion, the said Sir Edmond be way of oppressione hase distroyd the landes of the said beseker and dryffen away his tenants because he wolde do no neyghbourshep ne suffre theyme to occupie and maynor their saide parte. After the said Sir Edmond and his feleshyppe by his commandement haue takyn wrongouslie diuers tymes the cattel of the said beseker and of his tenants and etyn parte of theyme, and solde parte and dryffen theyme

[1] Oxgang = 15 acres (one-eighth of a carucate).

[2] Line (plural of lie) common, in shares allotted in parcels of land (arable) and parcels of meadow. The commoners were restricted in number of animals allowed on " the Townhey." There are fields at Witherslack, known to-day as " the Dalts." (W. Farrer.)

away oute of the shire, that no replevyn myght be hade, and when the said beseker hade getyn a wythername the baillys in the warante durste not execute hit for drede of dethe, and the said Sir Edmond toke from the said beseker vij oxene price of vij marcs, iiij(= 4) steerys price of xls., and a styrke price of iiiis., apon ffriday next after the feast of all hallows in the xxxi yere of the regne of oure Souereign lorde the Kynge that now is, and euer sith continually hase distroyd and etyn with his catell the corne, medews and alle other thynges that shulde growe unto his profet of his said parte, and euen yet manasses to sle hym and has promitte grede godes thereto wherethurgh withoutyn youre graciouse helpe the said beseker is utterlie distroyd and undone ; wherfore he besekys yow at the reuerence of Godde, and be way of charitie to putte your graciouse helpe to hym for remedie in this case and he shall pray to Godde for yow."

Endorsed : Peticion to the Judges of Assyse by Rishton of Dunkenhalghe (Elizabethan hand). [626, A.]

c. 1450

41. Edmund Lascy was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of the lands in dispute, and had issue Henry, who gave them to Edmund and Joan Talbot. They had issue John and Thomas. John succeeded and died without issue. Then Thomas succeeded, and had issue Edmund, who had issue Thomas, who had issue Edmund, now plaintiff, and this Edmund succeeded. [635.]

Sir Edmund Talbot, "now plaintiff," died in 1462 (*V.C.H.* vi. 346). Edmund Lascy died in 1258. Henry de Lascy's Inq. post mortem is dated 16 February 1311.

42. (Appendix in French on back of No. 41.) By way of protest that the said Robert Praiers [1] was never seised but of the fourth part of the vill or lordship of Rissheton, and that the said gift was made long before the Statute "de Donis Condicionalibus," [2] and that the said Gilbert, son of Henry de Blakburn and his wife Margaret had issue Henry, who had issue Gilbert, who was outlawed for felony, before the said Statute. (More follows in a different hand, very indistinct, about the outlawry of Gilbert.)

It was the first Gilbert who was outlawed.

[1] See *supra*, No. 28.

[2] 13 Edward I. (1285), one effect of which was that estates-tail, held from private grantors, could not in future be forfeited for treason or felony (Stubbs, *Select Charters*, ed. Davis, p. 462).

After 1462

43. " This is the answer of Thomas Talbot. . . . Rusheton of the manor of Rusheton. The said Thomas saith that Rauf, father to Richard . . . son of Thomas, son of Robert, son of Gilbert, son of Gilbert and Margaret . . . and also that the said Robert Praers did not give the manor of Rusheton ' sen the tyme of mynd ' ; that Gilbert, son of Henry of Blakburn, was seised of Rusheton except 4 messuages, 40 acres of land, 60 of medowe, 100 of wood, 200 of moss, and held it of Roger Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, by ' fewte and certain rente ' afore the Statute ' de Donis ' and sith the tyme of mind infeffed . . . son, Adam of Rusheton, Baster, to have to hym, etc., and thus Adam was seised, except the before excepted, in his demesne as of fee and died without issue ; and then Sir Henry Lacy (son and heir to Roger (*sic.*)) [1] entered and gave it to Sir Edmond Talbot in fee tail and to Joan his wif, daughter of Sir Roger Lacy, and Simon Balderston had the said 4 messuages, and gave them to Edmond Talbot and Joan, as of fee tail. Edmond had issue Thomas, who had Edmond, who had John and Thomas, and Thomas had Edmond, and so on through Thomas, Edmond, Thomas, Edmond, and Thomas, who held unchallenged for 40 years and more, until ' the tyme that he died sore troubled and vexed for the titill of Kynge Richarde, as appereth of recorde.' Then all Sir Thomas' lands were seised into the King's hands and the said Richard Rusheton [2] ' by the myght of the Bishop of Derham, Langley, then being Chanceler of England,' made such a bill of peticion as he hath set out in his title. All which time the said Thomas durst not appear, nor the said Edmond had no knowledge thereof during his nonage. After Thomas died, Edmond, now at full age, was restored into the said manor,[3] and then Thomas, his son, was by diuers years peaceably seised, till Richard Rusheton,[4] with ' mony euyll disposed persons hath diuerse tymes robbed hym and his tenants of their gods and cattell to the value of C^{li} and more unto hym and his tenants gret undoying.' " [636.]

[1] Roger succeeded in 1190 and died 1211 ; John died 1240 ; Edmund died 1257 ; then came Henry, who died 1310–1311. Roger is, no doubt, a mistake for Edmund, the second Earl of Lincoln in this family.

[2] Of Pouthalgh, in Church. He succeeded Ralph in 1417 and died in 1425. Langley was Chancellor (for the second time) 1417–1424.

[3] *V.C.H. Lancs*, vi. 346.

[4] Nephew of the Richard above mentioned (*ibid.* 347).

4 October, 5 Edward IV. 1465

44. Indenture between Raffe,[1] Abbat of Whalley, and Henry Rissheton. Henry, by assent and commandement of Richard his father, has sold to the Abbat and Convent, ccc ffoders of wode (value £3 : 7 : 6) at *2d.* a ffoder.[2] The Abbat and Convent are to take the wode at their luste and leiser for three years and seven months, all hokyng[3] wode to be taken but oaks, and sappelings, in Totilworth Deene and Cundecliffe Wode, if necessary, and all ashes within the Deene, except within thirty roods of Robert Dokesbury's house. [558.]

Abbot's seal (⅝ *inch*) : *Crowned Virgin and Child.*

18 January, 15 Edward IV. 1476

45. Thomas Talbot de Baksholff, and William Coulthurst de Mytton in Bouland, are bound to Richard Rissheton de Powtehalgh, in £500. Thomas is to obey the award of Sir Richard Houldton,[4] knight, and Robert Hesketh, esquire, arbitrours, about the title of all the manor of Rishton beside Mekyll Harewode in Blakeburnshire before the Annunciation B.V.M. next. And yf ye forseid Thomas and alle sutche persones as have melled in his mater aforsaid kepe true dayyng at agh and lagh againe the said Richard and his party, then the bond is void. [743.]

21 January, 15 Edward IV. 1476

46. (Indenture.) Thomas Talbot of Bashall, squyer, and utter persons that hathe takyn part within his mater agayn Harre Rissheton, and the said Harre (and all who have taken part against Thomas) for the title to lands in Rishton, are both bound in 100 marks by award of Sir Richard Hamerton, knight, and Robert Ambrose. Thomas is to have all but Cowhill and Endemosse and these are to be divided thus : three parts to Thomas and the fourth to Harry. Four persons are to act as dividers ; Harry Colthurst, Robert Parker, Robert Cuncliff of Dynkley and William Clayton.

Cowhill Close is to be occupied " in mene " by Thomas and Harry, and as Harry " hath with great multitude come in riotous wyse to the howse of Thomas in Ryssheton " and wounded and

[1] Ralph Clitheroe.
[2] A fother of lead is about 2000 lbs.
[3] Hokking perhaps " hedging " wood.
[4] (?) Hamerton. See No. 46 below.

hurt various persons, Harry is to pay 100*s.*, *i.e.* 50*s.* at St. Martin's in winter, next, and 50*s.* at Pentecost, to the servants of Thomas, hurt at the said assault on "The Holt." Harry is also to pay Thomas 50*s.* at St. Michael, Archangel, 1476, and 50*s.* at the Nativity of St. John, Baptist, following.

Thomas is to pay Harry 88*s.* 8*d.* in two equal halves, to be distributed among Harry's servants. [660.]

Two poor seals.

The Talbots were Yorkists and got the better of the Rishtons under the Yorkist king.

14 March, 17 Edward IV. 1477

47. Indenture between John Radcliff and Henry Rissheton. The parties have sworn upon the Holy Evangelists to fulfil the dome of us, John Ormeston, Hugh Adlyngton, John, son of Richard Radcliff, and James Whitacre. We find that more largely trespass has been done to Henry (in the matter of recovery of lands and tenements in Rishton by Henry, against Thomas Talbot, Esquire, and trespasses of the said John Radcliffe in Oswaldtwisle) than to John, who is to pay 14 marks to Henry. The latter is to cause Nicholl, his son, to come to the place of John called Pyforthlang [1] in the Wapentake of [West] Derby, and there to receive Margaret, John's daughter, "as a man ogh to do his wife and her to entrete as a man oghe to do," before 29 March next. [739.]

One surviving seal.

3 November, 2 Richard III. 1484

48. Bargain and debate having occurred between Thomas Talbot, knight, and Edmund his son and heir (1), and Ralph Rissheton of Powtehalgh and Richard his father (2), as to the title to certain messuages, tenements, rents, and services in Rishton beside Harwood, the parties are bound in £100 to obey the award of George Stanley, knight, Lord Strange. Talbot is to make to Rishton, before 31 August next, a lawful estate of messuages, pastures, etc., to the value of 8*s.* 4*d.* clear, *i.e.* the Halgh in the Township of Rishton, now in the tenure of Thomas Levesay, Geoffrey Abbot, Christopher Whalley, and John Hyndall, also a close and a pasture called the Hasilshawe, now in the tenure

[1] Peasfurlong (in Culcheth).

of Christopher Holkarr and others, also a close called Knuzden, in the tenure of Thomas Levesay and Geoffrey Abbot, also Mykullhey, in the tenure of Peres Felden, lying in " comable " places in Rishton. Sir Thomas is to pay Ralph 45*s.* at Christmas and again at Easter, and have the residue of the debated land. Signed. G. Stanley. [554.]

Seal: The three legs of Man.

24 September, 34 Henry VIII. 1542

49. Roger Rishton of Powthalgh gives to William his son messuages, etc., in the town of Rishton called Mekillhey, to the value of 40*s.* rent; and a close in Rishton called Knuzdenhey valued at 20*s.* rent, to revert to Roger on the death of William, with remainder to Ralph Rishton. The attorney is William Rishton, chaplain. It is endorsed to the effect that Roger executed the deed before Sir Robert Worsley and others, and William Rishton, chaplain, gave possession to William, son of Roger. [618.] See No. 140.

50. In a Fine at Lancaster, 7 August, 23 Elizabeth, 1581, before Justices Robert Shute and John Popham. Thomas Walmesley, sergeant-at-law, was plaintiff against Thomas and Elizabeth Talbott, concerning the manor of Rishton, which contained forty messuages, ten tofts, forty gardens, and over sixteen hundred acres besides, and 26*s.* rent in Rishton, Cowhill, Whitebirk, Sidebight, and Tottleworth. For this Walmesley pays £200. [683.]

51. By an Indenture dated 23 August, 27 Elizabeth, 1585, Robert Charnock of Astley and William Rishton of Powtalgh, conveyed Knuzden Heys, with 26*s.* 8*d.* rent, late the inheritance of Roger Rishton, to Thomas Walmesley. [785.]

52. In 1663–4 Charles II. gave to Richard Walmesley, esquire, by virtue of a grant made by Edward II. to Edmund Talbott and his heirs (23 February, 3 Edward II.) free warren in all Rishton for 20*s.* Walmesley receives licence to impark. [542.]

Seals.

II. CHURCH

Before 1290

53. Huctred de Chirche gives to Roger de Dunkanishale, for homage and service, part of his demesne in Chirche—beginning at the house of Robert, son of William, following the old boundary to the south towards Anteleysike, up this along the old dyke which is the boundary between Hoswaldtwisil and Chirche, along this dyke to that of the said Robert, and along this to the bounder mark aforesaid, except the public road and the waggon road to Chirche. " Infra has metas sequendo viam bigatam ad septentrionem de Clariore, secundum rivulum ad Hyndeburn et uadum uocatum Herduicford, et de uado sequendo fossatum usque ad uiam petrosam, et ascendendo per uiam illam usque ad nouum fossatum, sequendo nouum fossatum usque ad uiam bigatam ubi incepimus, et aliam partem terre de Hedrioberidding, incipiendo ad magnum lapidem et ascendendo in orientem usque lacum, et ascendendo lacum usque ad ueterem fossam ad altam uiam usque in Hyndeburn et sequendo Hyndeburn ad predictum magnum lapidem, et aliam que uocatur Queteridding,[1] incipiendo in occidentali parte de Queteridding ascendendo per fossatum in orientalem partem usque Hyndeburn ad ueterem fossam usque ad uiam, et aliam que uocatur Queterode ; Incipiendo de alta uia sequendo stagnum molendini usque in Hyndeburn et descendendo usque ad terram quam idem Roger tenet de me de eodem Queterodo, usque in prefatam altam uiam . . . ad stagnum molendini, et quoddam mesuagium quod fuit Henrici fil. Uarini cum tofto et crofto quod pertinet ad illud mesuagium, et aliam partem ; Incipiendo ad ecclesiasticam uiam Ouieti [2] ad Hyndeburn et usque in Hakinclochisheued ad Hyndeburn . . . et duas seliones in orientali parte uille iacentes infra toftum Elie de Logedendale et lonelondis, Tenendum et habendum in feodo

[1] " Quet " = Wet.

[2] Perhaps for Oswaldi.

et hereditate . . . Soluendo unum par albarum cirotecarum de ualore unius denarii pro omnibus seruiciis, etc."

The grantor stipulates that he and his heirs shall have free use of the mill without multure, and gives the usual warrant. Witn.: Adam de Blakeburn, (Dom.) John his son, Adam de Radecliue, Robert his son, Henry de Riston, Roger de Aspedene, William de Heyley, Richard de Tatlewort, Richard de Radecliue, William de Cathelaw, William de Foxelbonke, William de Dunkanishale,[1] etc. [32.]

c. 1275–1288

54. Adam, son of Utred de Chirche, gives to Richard, son of William de Cattelow, a messuage in "ville bonke,"[2] in the vill of Chirche, beginning at the fence which surrounds Willebonke, to Elmgrene, and along the fence of the latter to Hindburn. Richard is to pay one grain of pepper at the feast of St. Giles (1st September). Witn.: Richard Fitun, Alexander de Keuerdale, Richard de Radecliue, Adam de Aspedene, William de Aluetham, Thomas del Grene, etc. [47.]

Richard Fitton, *d.* bef. 1288. William de Altham occurs, 1275–99.

Before 1288

55. John, son of Roger[3] de Dunkaneshalgh gives to Adam his brother all he has in the vill of Chirche, for homage and service. Adam pays one pair of white gloves, to cost one penny, at the feast of St. Giles. Witn.: Richard Fytun, Henry de Clayton, Gilebert de Riston, Henry de eadem, Roger de Aspedene, Roger de le Grene, William de Foxelebanke, John de Dunkaneshalgh, Geoffrey his brother, Henry de Totelwrithe, etc. [37.]

c. 1290

56. Adam, son of Utred de Chirche, gives to Robert, son of Gilbert de Riston, all his land in Longelynforlang and all his meadow, lying betwixt that and the house of Robert, son of Henry de Chirche, and one rode of land, on the North side of the house, which was once that of Matilda, daughter of Utred. Rendering one arrow at St. Giles' feast for all services, etc. Witn.: Hugh de Cliderow, Henry de Clayton, Alexander de

[1] *c.* 1285–1332.
[2] Probably for "Wallebank."
[3] Roger's grandson had the mill of Chirche in 1311.

Kuerdale, Adam de Osbaldeston,[1] Richard de Riston, Adam de Aspeden, William de Rodis, William de Wallebonk. Endorsed. "Robert, son of Henry de Chirche." [579.]

1290–1295

57. Adam, son of Utred de Chirche, gives to Gilbert de Riston all he has in Chirche. To be held of the chief lord, by one grain of pepper, etc. Witn.: William de Altham, Adam de Aspeden, Richard de Riston, Roger de Radclif, William de Wallebank, Robert de Riston, Stephen del Rodis. [51.]

Seal (1¼ *inch*): *Vesica shape fleur-de-lys; leg.* "S. ADAMI. F. UTRITH."

1290–1295

58. Gilbert de Riston quit-claims to Robert, his son and heir, all he has in Chirche which he bought from Adam, son of Utred de Chirche. To be held of the chief lord. Witn.: Hugh de Cliderhow,[2] Henry de Clayton, William de Aluetham, Richard de Radeclive, Richard de Riston, Adam, son of Richard de Cowhul, etc. [27.]

This does not seem to support the conjecture of the editors of the *Victoria County History* (vi. 400) that the Rishtons acquired their estate in Church, known as Powthalgh, by marriage. Cf. No. 63. This quit-claim is subsequent in date to the statute of *Quia Emptores*, as shown by the reservation of tenure from the chief lord.

1290–1295

59. Adam, son of Utred de Chirche, gives to Robert, son of Gilbert de Ruston all his land and waste within and without the bounds of Chirche, together with a rent of 4*s.*, *i.e.* 2*s.*, issuing from the land which Adam, son of Peter, has in the vill of Chirche, and 12*d.* which Roger de Radeclyve has to pay for land which William de Cowel has in the same vill, and 12*d.* which Roger de Fulwode has to pay for land which Adam his son holds; with homage, wards, reliefs, and escheats of the said tenants, and lands, with the exception of Adam's house and croft within the dyke. To be held of the chief lord doing services, etc. Witnesses: Hugh de Clyderhow, Henry de Clayton, Alexander de Kyuerdale, Adam de Blakeburne, Adam de Osebaldeston,

[1] *D.* before 1298.

[2] The second Hugh de Clitheroe *c.* 1272–1311 (*V.C.H.* vi. 253).

Richard de Ruston, Richard de Boulton, Jordan, son of Peter de Clyderhow, and others. [11.]

Endorsed, " Church, Powtalgh," see note on [58] above.

c. 1290 (?)

60. Gilbert de Riston gives to Robert, his eldest son and heir, all his land in Chirche, during the donor's life. Robert pays one grain of pepper, and does services to the chief lord, paying 2*s.* at the feast of St. Giles, for all demands. Witn.: Hugh de Clyderhow,[1] Jordan [2] of the same, Henry de Riston, Henry de Clayton, Adam, son of Gilbert de Riston, William Dunkanyshale, Richard del Wallebanke, Richard Fox de Chyrche, Roger de Radeclyf,[3] William de Blakeburne, clerk, and others. [18.]

Before 1290 (?)

61. Roger Noel gives to Robert de Riston a part of his land in Chirche, viz. the assart of Richard, son of the chaplain, in exchange for his land at Wallebonk, beginning at the ditch of the curtilage of Wallebank, so to westwards to the brook of Dunkanishalch. To be held of the said Roger and Elizabeth and their heirs, for fourpence, at the feast of St. Giles, for all but foreign service. Witn.: Will. de Aluetham, John de Schutlisw'rd, Gilbt. de Riston, Richard of the same, Adam de Aspedene, Roger de Radecliue, Adam, brother of Richard de Couhul, etc. [50.]

Before 1288

62. Agnes, daughter of Utred de Chirche, now widow, gives to Robert, her son and heir, all in Chirche that her father gave her as dowry for her life. Robert pays one grain of pepper. Witn.: Master Henry de Clayton, Gilbt. de Riston, Adam his son, Adam de Aspedene, Roger de Radecliue, William de Dunkanishale, Richard de Wallebonke, William de Blakeburne, clerk, etc. [38.]

1290–1300

63. Robert, son of Henry de Chirch, gives to Adam, son of Gilbert de Ryston, and Mabilla, his wife, all he has in the vill of Chirch, beginning on the west of Kirkegate at two oaks standing there, and so down to the north between wood and plain, as far

[1] Probably Hugh, later known as Dominus de Salesbury (1272–1312).
[2] Son of Peter de Cliderow.
[3] One of this name was son of Richard de Radcliffe and Sibil de Cliderow.

as the road of Dunkaneshalgh, and thus descending that road as far as *puynakt*,[1] and down that bank to Stockbrigge, across this to the east to " album pomarium " and straight to a new dyke, up this to " Doddedole," [2] and on to Skoredallrene, and across this to the west to the two oaks ; also all Poutehalgh, which he got by gift of Utred de Chirch.[3] Adam pays two grains of pepper at Saint Giles' feast, for two places in Chirch, which Agnes le Kembest [4] held, and another which Matilda, daughter of Utred, once had on the upper side " del Impererd." To be held of the chief lord, etc. Witn. : Henry de Blakeburn, John, his son, Hugh de Clyderhou, Will. de Heskyeth, Gilbt. de Riston, Adam de Aspedene, Adam de Cowhull, Will. le Herpur de Totelworth, Jordan, clerk, etc. [12.]

The grantee, an illegitimate son of Gilbert de Rishton, died in or before 1300 (*V.C.H.* vi. 400, *n.* 13).

c. 1291–1300

64. Quitclaim by Robert son of Henry de Chirche, of land in Church to Robert, son of Gilbert de Riston. Nouerint presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus filius Henrici de Chirche dedi, concessi et hoc presenti scripto meo quieteclamaui Roberto filio Gilberti de Riston et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis totam illam terram quam Henricus pater meus habuit in villa de Chirche inter le leye et Antilaysyke.[5] Ita quod nec ego predictus Robertus filius Henrici de Chirche nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine nostro in totam predictam terram aliquod ius vel clamium habere exigere vel vendicare poterimus in perpetuum contra dictum Robertum filium Gilberti de Riston et heredes suos vel suos assignatos. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus : Willelmo de Hescat, Gilberto de Riston, Ada de Aspeden, Ricardo de Riston, Ada de Couhul, Willelmo de Wallebonke, Stephano del Rodis, et aliis. [55.]

c. 1300

65. Matilda, daughter of Henry (in pura virginitate, etc.), quitclaims to Robert, son of Gilbert de Riston, all claims from

[1] Probably for " piannot " ; cf. " piannot nest " in Mellor, = peewit.
[2] In 1536 there was a Dodyll family in Church.
[3] Adam, son of Uctred de Church in Townely, MS. D.D. (*V.C.H.* vi. 400, *n.* 13).
[4] This name appears to connect with Kemesdoles and Komisdoles and Kemester croft.
[5] Antley Syke in *V.C.H.* vi. *n.* 18.

Henry, her father, in the vill of Chirche between " le leye " and Antiley Syke. Witn. : William de Hescat, Gilbert de Riston, Adam de Aspeden, Richard de Riston, Adam de Cowhull, William de Wallebonk, Stephen del Rodis, and others. [584.]

Before 1300

66. Matilda, daughter of Henry de Chirch, spinster, quit-claims to Adam[1] de Ryston and Mabilla his wife, and their heirs, all rights she may hold in Adam and Mabilla's property, from gift and feoffment of Robert her brother. Witn. : William de Aluetham, William de Heskeyth, Gilbert de Rystoun, Robert his son, Richard de Ryston, Adam de Aspedene, Adam de Couhull, etc. [14.]

Seal (signet) : A queen's head.

c. 1290

67. Indenture between Richard de Riston (1) and Adam de Riston (2). Richard gives to Adam land in Chirche, called Hanneriding for Adam's life, for 4*s.* payable at St. Oswald's feast. Witn. : Master Henry de Clayton, Robert de Riston, William de Hesket, Henry de Blakeburn, Adam de Haspeden, William, clerk, and many others. [625.]

Seal (round) : Lion passant, guardant.

Richard was son of Adam. [No. 591.]

1290–1300

68. Adam de Ryston and Mabilla his wife give to Agnes their hand-maid (*ancilla*) daughter of Peter de Radeclyve, land and buildings in Chirche, which they had by gift of Robert, son of Henry de Chirche. To be held of the chief lord, etc. with common of pasture, housbote, and heybote. Witn. : William de Aluetham, William de Heskayt, Gilbert and Rychard de Ryston, Adam de Aspedene, Richard de Tyndiheued, Adam de Couhul, etc. [69.]

Two small seals : (1) *Heraldic shield* ; (2) *Lion passant guardant to left.*

25 May 1300

69. Mabilia, relict of Adam de Ryston, quit claims to Agnes, daughter of Peter de Radecliue, all land with houses

[1] He died before 25 May 1300 (No. 69).

built thereon in Cherche, which Adam her late husband and she got by gift of Robert, son of Henry de Cherche. Witn. : William de Hesketh, Gilbt. de Ryston, Ric. of the same, Adam de Aspedene, Adam de Cowhull, Symon de Aluetham, Thomas del Grene. Sydbight,[1] St. Mary Magdalen's Day, 28 Edward I. [41.]

Seal.

1300–1301

70. Agnes, daughter of Peter de Chirche, quitclaims to Robert de Ryston all the land of Robert, son of Henry de Chirche, viz. Holdherth, and messuage, and three selions adjacent. Witn. : William de Heskeyth, Symon de Aluetham, Richard de Ryston, Adam de Aspedene, Gilbt. de Briddestwesil, Thomas del Grene, etc. Cherche, 29 Edward (I.). [52.] Cf. No. 72.

c. 1290–1295

71. Richard, son of Adam de Riston, quitclaims to Robert, son of Gilbert de Riston, all rights in a tenement in Chirch, called " le Armetoriding," which he claimed against the said Robert by writ of *mort dancester*, in the Court of our Lord the King. Witn. : Henry de Clayton, Roger Noel, Richard Punchardon, Gilbt. de Riston, William de Aluetham, John de Schutliswort, Adam de Aspedene, William de Haukeschaw, clerk, who made this writing, etc. [23.]

1300–1301

72. Mabilia, relict of Adam de Ryston, quitclaims to Robert de Ryston the land once belonging to Robert, son of Henry de Cherch, viz. " le Holdhergh," with messuage and six selions adjoining. Witn. : William de Hesketh, Symon de Aluetham, Richard de Ryston, Adam de Aspedene, Gylbert de Briddistwesil, Thomas del Grene, etc. Cherche, 29 Edward (I.). [43.] Cf. No. 70.

Before 1300

73. Gilbert de Riston quitclaims to Robert his son an annual rent in the vill of Chirche, viz. from Adam, son of Alan de Rodis, 1*d.* at St. Giles, to be received for land called " le Rodis "; and from Robert, son of Henry de Chirche, 5*s.* of silver, at St. Giles, for land which he holds of Gilbert in Chirche, with homage,

[1] *Al.* Side Beet in Rishton.

reliefs, escheats, etc. Witn.: William de Aluetham, Richard de Riston, Adam de Aspedene, Roger de Radeclif, Adam de Couhul, William de Wallebonk, Stephen del Rodis, etc. [31.]

Late 13th Century ?

74. Avicia, once wife of Richard, brother of Roger de Fulwode, widow, quitclaims to Robert de Riston all her dower land in Chirche, between Hayleybroke and Yndeburn, which Robert had by gift and feoffment of Richard, her late husband. Witn.: Richard de Radcliffe, Adam de Aspedene, Richard de Riston, William de Wallebonk, Stephen del Rodis, Adam de Wallebonk, chaplain, etc. [58.]

Before 1279 ?

75. Huctred de Chyrche gives to Richard "alumnus" and assign of Henry, chaplain, of Ryston, for homage and service, part of his demesne land in Chirche called Souerbutts, and an island called the Oldemilnholme, and a messuage at the spring of St. Osbald, 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, rendering 9*d.* in silver at the feast of St. Giles. "And be it known that it shall not be lawful for Richard or his heirs to give or to sell the land to great men (*magnis*) or to the religious (*religiosis*) to the detriment of any tenant of mine."[1] Witn.: William de Leuesay, Henry his son, William, clerk of Blackburn, Robert de Oswalwysell, Roger of the same, Richard del Ewode, Adam, son of the same, Richard de Kuhill, Richard de Meluer, Richard de Totilworth, Adam, clerk, etc. [588.] Endorsed: William, son of William de Wallbonk, gives one rose at the feast of St. John Baptist. Be it remembered that Roger Nowell had given to Robert de Ryssheton a certain part of his land, viz. the assart . . . and gives one barbed arrow to his overlord . . . and the said Robert pays four pence for all services.

Before 1288

76. Utred de Chirche gives to Roger, son of Adam de Radeclive and Agnes his wife, for homage and service, two oxgangs, viz. one which Robert, son-in-law of Paulinus,[2] once had, namely,

[1] Prof. Tait thinks this deed dates before the Statute "de Religiosis," 7 Edward I. 1278–79 as the stipulation would then be needless. *V.C.H.* vi. 400, *n.* 10, gives more information on the subject above.

[2] The only Paulinus I can find is Paulinus de Noel, outlawed, 20 October 1246, for murder of Edith, wife of Adam de Riston. (Whitaker, ii. 404, note, from Lanc. Assize, 30 Henry III.)

one-eighth of the whole vill of Chirche ; also all the land between " le Lamilache " to the south and the old dyke, and northward to the dyke of the field to the west, and so down to Hindburn, except the great road near-by ; and all that oxgang which Robert, son of William de Koul [1] had, viz. one toft and a messuage between the messuage of Symon and Hugh, beginning on the north, up the ditch to the road, then on the north side of the road to the site of his barn, as far as the rivulet, down this to the west, to a ditch which extends about twenty yards (*uaras*), then as far as Hugh's house, along his boundary to where we began. The mill is excepted. Rendering 2*s*., for services and customs, except foreign. Witn. : Robert de Radeclive, Roger de Oswaldthisil, Henry de Ruston, William de Foxhullbonke, Peter de Radclif, William de Cattelaye, etc. [26.]

Before 1288

77. Roger, son of Adam de Radeclive, gives to Peter his brother, for homage and service, one oxgang in Chirche, which Elias de Longedenedale once had, with messuage and garden where the dyke begins on the east side, to a messuage and barn on the west, and along the dyke to the north, and back to the east. Excepting the demesne of Hutred de Chirche and his mill ; paying one pair of gloves for all except foreign service. Witn. : Henry de Ruston, Henry de Clayton,[2] Roger de Oswaldthisil, Henry de Sutliswort, Richard de Totilwort, Richard de Koul, Roger de Legrene, etc. [30.]

Seal : Oval.

Before 1288

78. Peter de Radeclife grants to Henry, son of Richard de le Wallebonke, for homage and service, his garden and Holme mill, from the toft of Alexander, and along the ditch as far as the mill-pool, with three selions in the croft, next the selions of Elias de Tatilwyrd on the north side, and two butts on the south side of Modecrofte. Paying one barbed arrow at St. Giles' feast. If Henry dies without issue, the remainder is to his father Richard. Witn. : Roger de Aspeden, Huctrede de Chirche, Richard de Kouhill, John de Tatilwyrd, William de Foxholebonke, William de Kowhil, William de Duncanishale. [585.]

Seal : Oval, undecipherable.

[1] Cowhill. [2] *D.* shortly after 1292.

Before 1288

79. Peter de Radeclif gives to Henry, son of Richard de Wallebonk, for homage and service, a part of his land in Chirche, viz. six selions in Turncroft and two head buttes and five selions in Modecroft. Paying one arrow at St. Giles' feast. Henry is acquitted from foreign service, and if he dies without issue the remainder is to William his brother. Witn. : Gilbt. de Riston, Henry of the same, William de Radclif, Henry de Clayton, Adam, son of Uctred de Chirch, Roger de Radclif, William de Duncanishall, Henry de Couhill, Roger, son of Simon, etc. [13.]

11 June 1288

80. William, son of Richard de Wallebank, gives to Dom. Adam, chaplain, his brother, for life, one place in the Wallebank, viz. three selions and a small butt between the dyke and stream of the spring, and the calf hey and fence ; three selions in Chirche, one called the " Merselond," one on Modecroft, and the third on Kemisdoles. Adam pays one rose at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. On Adam's death the land reverts to William, but Adam's executors have the crops. Witn. : Henry de Knithlay,[1] seneschal, Gilbert and Richard de Rishton, Adam de Aspedene, Adam, brother of Utred de Chirch, Roger de Radclif, Roger de Fulwode, Roger his son, Henry de Wallbank, Adam ad Pontem, etc. Endorsed : Datum apud Chirche, die Sci. Barnabe apost., 1288, and " Wallbank " in a different hand. [62.]

13 June 1288

81. Adam, son of Uctred de Chirche, grants to Dom. Adam de Wallebonke, chaplain, the homage and service of Henry, son of Richard de Wallebonk, viz. two grains of pepper, the annual rent which Henry owed to the grantor. Witn. : Richard de Radecliue, William de Aluetham, Gilbt. de Ryston, Robert his son, Richard de Ryston, Adam de Aspedene, Roger de Radecliue, Adam de Mekilbroke, William de Dunkanishale, Roger de Fulwode, Thomas, son of William de Cowhull, etc. [44.] Dated at Chirche, Sunday next after St. Barnabas apostle, 1288.

c. 1288

82. Adam, son of Utred de Chirche, gives to Henry, son of Ric. de Wallebonke, for homage and service, part of his land

[1] For Keighley.

in Chirche, viz. a moiety called " le Stobis de Pouthale," beginning at the stump of an oak on the upper side of the land of Robert, son of Henry de Couhil, along the church road to the land of the late Peter de Radecliue in Poutehale, and following along the " liram," anglice " rene," to the wood, and so to the stump again, and a moiety of half an acre on west of " longelinforlang " and a moiety of one selion called " Wetebut." Henry is to pay one grain of pepper at the feast of St. Giles (1 Sept.). Witn.: Will. de Aluetham, Henry de Clayton, Gilb. de Riston, Robt. his son, Ric. de Riston, Adam de Aspedene, Roger de Radecliue, Roger de Fulwode, Adam ad Pontem, (Dom.) Adam de Wallebonke, chaplain. [467.]

c. 1288

83. Adam, son of Uctred de Chirche, gives to William, son of Richard de le Wallebonk, his mill in the vill of Chirche, with the pool and water and attachments on the ground and over the ground (*per terram et super terram*), to be held under Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, Adam's overlord. Rendering one arrow at St. Giles' feast. Witn.: William de Aluetham, John de Schutlisworth, Gilbert de Riston, Richard, of the same, Henry de Clayton, Adam de Aspeden, Roger de Radeclif, Henry de Tottilwort, William de Haukeschagh, and others. [583.]

c. 1288

84. Adam, son of Uctred de Chirche, quitclaims to Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, his chief lord, his mill of Chirche, beginning at the dyke of Adam de le Ponte as far as the wood of Roger, son of Roger de Fulwode, past the mill pond as far as Henry de Wallbonk's, then to the high road and as far as the mill, together with the attachment of water, and mill pool and bank. Neither Adam nor his heirs can raise or build a mill there. Witn.: Henry de Kithlay, then seneschal of Blakeburnschire,[1] Henry de Clayton, Henry de Blakeburn, Gilbt. de Riston, Ric. of the same, Adam de Aspedene, William de Dunkanishale, Thomas de Clayton, etc. [61.]

23 January 1289

85. Stephen del Rodis gives to (Dominus) Adam de Wallebonke, chaplain, and Henry his brother, nine selions in the

[1] He was seneschal in 1288.

Town field (*campus*) of Chirche, viz. one in "le Lungeriding," three in "Turnecroft," two in "le Ympis," one in "le Kemisdoles," one in "Modecroft," and one in "le Grenelondis," and the whole of his share of an oxgang in "le Lungriddingrenes," in exchange for land which the said Henry bought from Adam, son of Utred de Chirche in "le Poutehale" and in "le Linfurlong" together with the meadow and appurtenances, and a small butt called "Lenetbut." Witnesses: William de Hesket, William de Aluetham, Gilbert de Ryston, Robert his son, Richard de Ryston, Adam de Aspedene, Roger de Radecliue, Roger de Fulwode, Adam ad Pontem. [45.]

In dorso: "Datum apud Chirche die Dominica proxima ante conversionem Sci. Pauli apostoli, anno Domini, 1289," and "Carta de una selione in lungriding in Chirche."

c. 1288–1290

86. Roger Noel [1] gives to William, son of Ric. del Wallebanck and his heirs, for homage and service, all that he had in Chirche by release of Adam, son of Adam de Chirche, his man, viz. "le Ympis" and "le Smerebutts" [2] with part of a culture called "le Mulnholme" and a messuage near the spring of St. Oswald in Chirche, 30 feet long and 20 feet wide. Richard is to pay 9*d.* at St. Giles, for all but foreign service. Witn.: Will. de Aluetham, John de Suttlisw'rt, Hen. de Clayton, Ric. de Riston, Adam de Aspedene, Will. de Aukeschaye,[3] Rog. de Radeclif, Will. de Aspedene, etc. [40.]

c. 1305–1306

87. Christiana,[4] daughter of Peter de Radeclif, widow, in lawful exercise of her power, gives to Henry de Wallebonke a certain part of her land in Chirche, viz. all in lower and upper Westfeld, and in "le Lungeriding," which she had from Adam, Henry's father. Witn.: Edmond Talbot, seneschal [5] of Blackburnshire, Simon de Baldriston, receiver of Lancaster, Robert de

[1] Roger Noel or Nowell, father of Adam (1284), married Eliz. Fitton and got with her the Netherton third of Great Harwood Manor.

[2] Perhaps for "Sourbutts" (cf. No. 75). The word "smear" is known in Suffolk in connection with land.

[3] Hawkshaw, Darwen.

[4] She was daughter of Peter de Radclif and married Roger de Dunkenhalgh; her grandson was alive in 1311.

[5] He was seneschal in 1305–1306.

Riston, Richard of the same, Adam de Aspeden, Alan de Kenian, William de Wallebonke, Stephen del Rodis.

Endorsed : " Carta de Lunriding in Chirche." [581.]

4 July 1311

88. Henry, son of Adam, son of Christiana de Chirche, quitclaims to William de Wallebank the mill of Chirche and the liberties which Roger de Dunkanshale, his grandfather, got by gift from Utred de Chirche. Witn. : (Dominus) William de Holand, Simon de Aluetham, William de Radecliff, Adam de Aspedene, Robert de Rishton, Richard of the same, John de Clayton, Stephen del Rodes.

At Chirche, Sunday next to SS. Peter and Paul, MCCC. undecimo. [597.]

1313–1314

89. Hugh Ragge gives to Henry, son of Richard del Wallebonk, and heirs, his land, meadow and buildings, which he had by gift of Christiana, daughter of Peter de Radecliff in Chirche, viz. 1 acre in upper Hestefeld, ½ ac. in lower (Eastfield), beginning at the ditch between the boundary (*meta*) of Acrinton and Chirche, going towards the latter, to the full extent of 1½ acres, with housbote and haybote. To be held of the chief lord, etc. Witn. : Robert de Shirburn, then seneschal of Blakburn, Robert, son of Adam, then receiver of Clyderhow, William de Heskayth, Alan de Kenian, Stephen del Rodis, etc. [22.]

Signet (½ inch) : A Rabbit.

1275–1290

90. Thomas, son of William de Couhul, gives to Stephen del Rodis one messuage in Chirche which William his father held of Huctred de Chirche, for homage and service. Stephen pays one barbed arrow, at the feast of St. Giles. Witn. : Gilbt. de Riston, Richard of the same, William de Aluetham, John de Schutlisw'rt, Adam de Aspedene, Roger de Radclif, etc. [59.]

1275–1300

91. Thomas, son of William de Cowhul, quitclaims to Roger de Radeclif, the homage and service of Stephen de Rodis, for one oxgang, which Stephen has bought of him, in the vill of Chirche. Witn. : William de Aluetham, Richard de Radeclif,

Adam de Aspedene, Robert de Riston, Richard, of the same, Adam de Wallebonke, chaplain. [580.]

Late 13th Century

92. William, son of Richard, brother of Margeria of Harwood, and Avicia his wife quitclaim to Agnes, daughter of Elias de Tatilword, and her heirs, all that part of their land with buildings and curtilages which Elias bought from Peter de Radeclif in the vill of Chirche. Witn. : William de Heskeyt, Roger Noel, Richard de Riston, Adam de Aspedene, William Cytharista de Tatilword, Adam de Wallebonk, chaplain, etc. [21.]

c. 1275–1290

93. Adam, son of Uctred de Chirch, gives to Alice his sister, for service and homage, in the territory of Chirche five selions on the east side of the church of Chirche, and one house with curtilage on the south side of the said house, as far as the " Westbutts," at the end of " Linfurlang " and " del Holdehurst." Alice is to pay one arrow at the feast of St. Giles. Witn. : Gilbert de Riston, William de Aluetham, Richard de Riston, Richard de Radeclif, Adam de Aspeden, Roger de Radeclif, Adam de Wallebonke, chaplain. [582.]

William de Altham occurs, 1275–99.

Before 1295

94. Adam Umfray[1] de Chirche and Alicia his wife release to Peter, son of Ric. de Cattelawe, all they possess in Chirche. Witn. : Alex. de Kyuerdal, Hen. de Clayton, Hugh de Clyderow, Geoffrey, son of Alexander de Kyuerdal, Adam de Ryston, Adam de Aspeden, Ric. de Ryston, Adam de Cowhull, etc. [8.]

Two seals (1 *inch*) *:* (1) *two hands clasped;* (2) *vesica shape lettered.*

Monday, 26 July 1305

95. Adam, " dictus " Humfrey de Chirche, and Alicia, his wife, give to Peter de Chirch, son and heir of Alicia, a moiety of all their land and houses in Chirche. To be held of the chief lord, etc. Witn. : Edmund Talbot, then seneschal of Blakeburn-

[1] In No. 95 he is called " Adam, dictus Umfrey de Chirch."

schire, Robert de Ryston, Geoffrey de Keuerdale, Richard de Ryston, Adam de Aspedene, William de Hederford, clerk, etc.

Datum, apud Chirche, in crastino Sci. Jacobi Apost., 33 Edward I. [57.]

Three seals: (1) ($\frac{6}{8}$ *inch*) *Shield, leg.* "WILLEL CLICUS"; (2) *Helmeted head;* (3) (1 *inch*) *Lion rampant, leg. possibly* KUERDALE.

Wednesday, 24 July 1325

96. Roger de Aluetham and Agnes his wife grant to Gilbert, son of Robert de Rissheton, their land in the territory and vill of Chirche. Witn.: Simon de Aluetham, Adam de Clogh, John de Clayton, Henry de Clayton, Roger de Cattelowe, Roger de Aspeden, Alan de Kenyon.

At Chirche. Vigil of St. James, Apostle, 19 Edw. II. [596.]

Two seals: Gone.

c. 1326

97. Peter de Chirche gives to Robert de Rissheton one messuage and one oxgang of land and all he has in Chirche. To be held of the chief lord, etc. Witn.: William de Tatham, clerk, then Seneschal of Blakeburnshire (1322–1327), Adam de Cliderhou, John, son of Simon de Aluetham, Henry de Rissheton, John de Clayton, Roger de Cattelaw, Richard del Wallbonk, etc. [10.]

Seal: Virgin crowned, with Babe, right; man praying, left.

c. 1328

98. Simon, son of Peter de Chirch, quitclaims to Robert de Rissheton the land which Robert had from Peter de Chirch, namely, one messuage and one oxgang. Witn.: Adam de Cliderhow,[1] Thomas de Osbaldeston, Henry de Clayton, Henry de Rissheton, Roger de Cattelowe, Alan Kenyan, Richard de Wallebonk, and others. [586.]

21 November 1337

99. Nicholas de Chirche lets to William his son (till the end of Nicholas's life) his land in Chirch and Oswaldistwisil, with

[1] 1313–*c.* 1337.

buildings. Witn.: Roger de Catelawe, John de Aluetham, John de Clayton, Henry de Clayton, Henry de Ryssheton.

Mowdeslegh, Friday next before St. Clement, 11 Edward III. [681.]

3 October 1350

100. Richard, son of Adam Nowell, grants to Roger, son of Richard, son of Stephen del Rodes, lands he had from Roger in Church, and lands that Cecilia, mother of Roger, had as dower. Witn.: John de Altham, Henry de Clayton, Robert de Holden, Richard de Ryssheton, Adam de Aspedene.

Church, Sunday after feast of St. Michael, 24 Edward III. [682.]

1 Oct. 1351

101. Laurence, son of Richard Nowell, quitclaims to Roger, son of Adam, son of Stephen del Rodes, all he had from his father Richard in Chirche. Witn.: John de Aluetham, Henry de Clayton, Robert de Holdene, Richard de Rissheton, William de Cattelowe.

Cliderhow, on Saturday next St. Michael, 25 Edward III. [670.]

11 November 1350

102. (Indenture.) William, son of Henry del Wallebank, lets to Thomas de Aluetham land in Chirche, with reversion of the dower of Alice, lately wife of Richard de Wallebank, "quando acciderit," for Thomas's life, for one rose at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist for five years; then 2*s.* at St. Giles, for fifteen years; at the end of twenty years 100*s.* at St. Giles' feast. Witn.: John de Aluetham, Henry de Clayton, Adam de Aspedene, Richard de Rissheton, William de Cattelowe.

Chirche. Saint Martin in hyeme, 24 Edward III. [675.]

15 January 1352

103. Henry, son of Richard del Wallebank, and Alicia, daughter of Adam de Clayton, quitclaim to Thomas de Aluetham their share of the mill in Chirche, with pool, etc., with reversion of the dower of Alice, wife of Richard del Wallebank, Henry's mother, when it falls in, which the same Thomas has by gift and feoffment of William, son of Henry de Wallebank, in Chirche. Witn.: Richard de Radcliffe, Henry de Clayton, John de Shutelsworth, Adam de Aspedene, Richard de Rissheton.

Sunday, next after the octave of Epiphany, 25 Edward III. [674.]

23 June 1360

104. Thomas de Aluetham quitclaims all land he had of Henry de Wallebank, and the mill of Chirche, to Robert de Ryston. Witn. : John de Aluetham, Robert de Holden, Richard de Riston, William de Cattelow.

Chirche. Tuesday, vigil of St. John Baptist, 34 Edward III. [665.]

15 June 1355

105. William del Wallebank grants to Robert de Rissheton all lands in Chirche for services due. Witn. : Richard de Radecliff (then Seneschal), Robert de Cundecliff, John Banastir, Richard de Rissheton, Adam de Aspeden, William de Cattelowe.

Chirche. Wednesday next after St. Barnabas, Apostle, 29 Edward III. [677.]

16 October 1361

106. Elias del Riddyng and William de Brydestwysill grant to John de Chirche and Elena his wife all lands they had from John in Chirche. If John and Elena die without issue, the remainder is to John's heirs. Witn. : John de Aluetham, Henry de Clayton, John de Schuttlesworth, Richard de Rissheton, William de Cattelowe.

Chirche. Saturday before feast of St. Luke, Evangelist, 25 Edward III. [679.]

19 July 1388

107. William, son of Robert Gybson de Duckworth, gives power of attorney to William de Lyndelay, chaplain, to give seisin to William de Wetherby, perpetual vicar of Blakeburn, and John de Bowhurst, chaplain, of property that he got from Ellena (daughter of William de Wallebonk), William Gybson's mother, in Chyrche.

At Adlington, Monday before the feast of St. Margaret, Virgin, 12 Richard II. [657.]

19 July 1388

108. To same intent as No. 107, but witnessed by Thomas de Radclyff, seneschal of Blakeburnshire, Richard de Banastre, Thomas de Hesket, Henry de Rissheton, Ralph de Rissheton, Robert de Catlawe.

At Chirche, Monday before the feast of St. Margaret, Virgin, 12 Richard II. [689.]

On the back of this is written what also appears in No. 76 above.

14 January 1389

109. William de Wetherby (perpetual vicar of Blackburn) and John de Bowhurst,[1] chaplain, grant to William de Hayleghe of Acryngton, and Elizabeth his wife, all the land they got from William, son of Robert Gybson de Duckworth, in Chirche. Witn. : Thomas de Radclyf, seneschal of Blakeburnshire, John de Townley, John de Nowell, Richard Banastre de Aluetham, Henry de Rissheton.

At Church, Thursday after the feast of St. Hilary, Confessor, 12 Ric. II. [655.]

17 December 1391

110. William de Hayleghes de Acryngton and Elizabeth his wife grant to Ralph de Rissheton a messuage which William got from William de Wetherby (Vicar of Blackburn) and John de Bowhurst, chaplain. Witn. : Richard Banastre de Aluetham, Henry de Rissheton, Henry de Grymeshagh, Robert de Catlawe, William de Briddestwesill.

At Chirche, Sunday after St. Lucia, Virgin, 15 Ric. II. [656.]

6 February 1407

111. Elizabeth, once wife of William de Hayleghes, quit-claims to Ralph de Rissheton all she had by gift and feoffment of William de Wetherby, perpetual Vicar of the Church of Blakeburn, and John de Boweshurst, chaplain of Chirche. Witn. : Thomas de Radclyffe, seneschal of Blackburnshire, Richard Banastre de Aluetham, Thomas de Hesket, Henry de Rissheton, Henry de Grymshagh.

At Chirche, Sunday next after Purification, B.V.M., 8 Henry IV. [577.]

Seal.

4 Feb. 1409

112. Alicia, relict of Ralph Starky de Berneton,[2] widow, gives to Henry de Ryssheton her father all lands, rents and

[1] Of Chirche, or Church-Kirk, cf. Nos. 110-111.

[2] Barnton in Bucklow hundred, Cheshire (See Ormerod, *Hist. of Chesh.* i. 641). Ralph Starky married Alice Rishton. Administration of Starky's goods, etc., was granted to her on 5 February 1408 (Ormerod, *loc. cit.*).

services received by way of dower from the inheritance of her late husband, in the vill of Berneton, for her life. To be held of the chief lord, etc. She also gives all her goods and chattels in the County of Chester.

4 February, 10 Henry IV. [3.]

23 November 1412

113. Robert, son of William de Cowun, and Joan, his wife, give power of attorney to Robert de Catlaw and Richard de Rissheton, in one moiety of land in Chirche, which descended to Joan after the death of John, son of Henry Mariotson of Chirche, her father. Witn.: Richard de Radecliff, Henry de Risschton, Henry de Grymschagh.

St. Clement, Pope, 14 Henry IV. [685.]

Seal.

Saturday, 7 January 1413

114. Robert, son of William de Cowun, and Joan, his wife, quitclaim to Ralph de Rissheton one moiety of a messuage which descended to Joan after the death of her father John, son of Henry Mariston.[1] Witnesses: Henry de Hoghton, seneschal of Blakeburnshire, Richard de Radcliff, Henry de Rissheton, Henry de Grymeschagh, Robert de Catlawe.

Given on the morrow of Epiphany, 14 Henry IV. [638.]

Two seals.

25 November 1412

115. Richard de Cowope de Craven and Eleanor, his wife, grant to Ralph Ryssheton one messuage and lands and tenements which they had by the death of [John, son of] Henry Maryotson of Chyrch, father of Eleanor. Witn.: Richard Radclyff de Cliderowe, Henry de Ryssheton, Henry de Grymeschagh, Robert de Catlawe, William de Bryddestwysill.

At Chirche, Friday before St. Andrew, 14 Henry IV. [688.]

Two seals: (1) *Three triangles joined;* (2) *Stag passant.*

21 December 1412

116. Richard de Cowhope de Craven and Eleanor, his wife, quitclaim to Ralph Rissheton, after the death of John, son of

[1] Elsewhere "Mariotson."

Henry Maryotson of Chyrch, father of Eleanor, certain land, according to the terms of a deed made by Ralph. Witn. : Richard de Radcliff de Cliderowe, Henry de Ryssheton, Henry de Grymshagh, Robert de Catlawe, William de Brydestwyssill.

St. Thomas' Day, 14 Henry IV. [644.]

14 Henry IV. (1412–1413)

117. Richard de Cowhope is bound to Ralph de Rissheton in twelve marks, to be paid on St. Cedde's Day.[1] Conditions—Richard and Eleanor are to keep the terms of an Indenture. [639.]

2 March 1413

118. Indenture between Ralph de Ryshton (1) and Richard de Cowhope and Eleanor (2). The latter swear upon the Gospels to quitclaim to Ralph land in Chirche, and are bound in ten marks. Witnesses : Richard de Radcliff de Cliderowe, Henry de Ryshton, Robert de Catlawe.

At Chirche, St. Cedd, Bishop, 14 Henry IV. [647.]

21 September 1413

119. Ralph de Ryscton grants to Geoffrey Banastre, perpetual vicar of Blakeburn, and Richard Catlow, chaplain, all that tenement he had from Richard de Cowhope del Craven, and Elianor his wife, by right of heredity, in Chirche. Paying one red rose at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, if demanded. Witn. : Henry de Ryschton, Henry de Grymeschagh, Robert de Catlawe.

At Chirche, St. Matthew, Apostle, 1 Hen. V. [692.]

Seal.

12 April 1420

120. John, son of William Talbot, gives to Cecilia, relict of Ralph de Rissheton, and Geoffrey Banastre (vicar of Blakeburn) for thirteen marks, paid in advance, all the land on the west and south side of Hyndburne, in Chirche, part of that oxgang in Chirche, which was Roger Stevynson's ; so that all on the east and north side of Hyndburne are sold by John to Richard, son of Henry de Rissheton, and Nicholas his brother, and that, as to the other half of the oxgang, Robert Hunt, and Thomas Talbot

[1] 2 March.

with him, per John Dutton, have released their rights in this to the said John ; and the west and south side is to be held of William de Cattelawe, the chief lord, by service of sixpence a year. Witn. : Henry de Rissheton, John Nowel, William Cattelawe.

Whalley, 12 April, 8 Henry V. [700.]

Seal : Monogram.

12 April, 8 Henry V. 1420

121. Indenture between Cecilia, relict of Ralph de Rissheton, and Richard, son of Henry de Rissheton (1) and William de Cattelawe (2). John Talbotte has sold to Cecilia [and] Geoffrey Banastre, Vicar of Blakeburn, all on the west and south side of Hyndburne, in Chirche, which was part of the oxgang of Roger Stevynson ; so that they have sold the moiety of the said oxgang to Richard and Nicholas, his brother, viz. all on the east and north side. Cecilia is to pay William de Cattelawe, the chief lord, half of the 12*d*. Richard and his heirs are to pay the other half. [702.]

Seals gone.

13 April 1420

122. John, son of William Talbot, gives letter of attorney to Richard de Aspeden and Thomas de Rylay, to deliver to Cecilia, relict of Ralph de Rissheton, and to Geoffrey Banastre, lands on the west and south side of Hyndburne, belonging to that oxgang in Chirche which was once Roger Stevynson's. [697.]

Whalley.

31 August, 8 Henry V. 1420

123. Richard de Rissheton quitclaims to Nicholas de Rissheton, his brother, and heirs, all his lands in Chirche, which he got by gift of John Talbot. [547.]

10 August 1426

124. Cecilia, relict of Ralph de Rissheton, and Geoffrey Banastre, vicar of Blakeburn, give to Thurstan de Rissheton and John de Merland all their part of an oxgang in Chirche, formerly the property of Roger Atkynson Stevynson. Witnesses : Laurence Banastre, Nicholas Geffreyson, William de Cattelawe.

Chirche, St. Lawrence's Day, 4 Henry VI. [719.]

24 June 1429

125. Thurstan de Ryssheton, chaplain, and John de Merland give to William de Lofthouses, chaplain, and Edmund le Parker, all their share of that oxgang in Chirch, which once was that of Roger Atkinson Stevynson. Witn.: Laurence Banastre, Nicholas Gefreyson, William de Cattelawe.

At Chirch, Nativity of St. John, Baptist, 7 Henry VI. [643.]

One seal left—crowned "R."

13 January 1428

126. Richard, son of Henry de Rissheton, and Nicholas, his brother, grant to Matthew del Legh, and William Starky, tenements, etc. in Chirch. Witn. Henry de Rissheton, William de Cattelawe, Henry Colynson.

At Church, St. Hilary, 6 Henry VI. [722.]

Two seals.

14 April 1431

127. John Talbot releases to Richard, son of Henry de Ryssheton, and Nicholas his brother all land east and north of Hyndburn in the territory of Chirch, viz. that which was once land of Roger Stevynson. [528.]

Whalley, 14 April, 8 Henry VI.

October 1427 or 1437

128. William de Dutton and John his son quitclaim to Roger de Ryssheton all lands in Chirch, lately the property of Roger Stevynson. Witn.: John de Radcliff, Edmond le Boteler, Richard de Catlawe, chaplain.

Chirche, Oct. 6 or 16 Henry VI. [717.]

Seals: (1) *Gone;* (2) *Crowned "R."*

3 March 1424

129. William de Catlawe gives to Richard de Balderston and John de Talbote, esquires, Richard de Catlawe and John de More, chaplains, all his land, with services, in the vills of Osewaldewissill and Chirch for ever, and all his goods, anywhere. The condition of the gift is that if Richard, John, Richard, and John

shall not have given to William, all the aforesaid lands, etc. and to his heirs for ever, whenever demanded, then the grant becomes null and void. [84.]

At Oswaldtwisel, 3rd March, 2 Henry VI.

24 June 1428

130. Indenture between John de Duckysall and William de Cattelawe.[1] John has the marriage of Robert, son and heir of William, to Isabel, daughter of John. William is to give Isabel for life, land to the value " by yere of lele extent " of 13*s.* 4*d.*; to Robert land to the yearly value of 6*s.* 8*d.* within twenty days of the death of Elyn, mother of William, and John is to pay twenty-three marks to William and Isabel, *i.e.* ten to William and thirteen to Isabel, and John is to pay to William and Robert 40*s.*, and the said William " will that it be known to alle men that hit is hys wille that if oght come to him but gode that Richarde of Cattelawe and Jhon of the more, prestes, refeffen Robart and Jhon of all landes and tenements which Robart and Jhon have of William." [632.]

Seal as used by Henry de Rishton.

20 March, 19 Henry VI. 1441

131. Indenture between Richard, son of Henry de Rissheton (1) and Roger de Rissheton and Henry Colynson (2). The former concedes to the latter all those parcels of land, meadow, and wood which Richard ever had in Mikilheye in Chirche, lying south of the deep of the new dyke, from Old Walbank to the fence of Dickridding; also the moiety of Estfeld, seven acres, according to the standard of Ightenhill, and one half of ten falls. Henry Colynson is to have two selions in Mikilhey on Turncroft, from east to west, and one-sixth of the said moiety in Estfeld, and all the residue of the said parcel given to Roger in exchange for the dyke, with its deep, and all that Roger and Henry Collinson (or Ralph, Roger's father) had on the north side of the said new dyke, and the fence of Dickridding, as far as the syke dividing the vills of Chirche and Clayton on the moors, in Mikilhey and le Bothum, 7 acres and half of 10 falls. The latter concede to the former the new dyke with its deep, and all which the latter had on north of the new dyke, and so on to the syke, both in

[1] Mentioned above as chief lord of some land in Church [No. 121].

Mikilhey and " le Bothom." Terms about sale or interchange of land follow. [87.]

Seals : " H," and two heads facing.

16 January, 20 Henry VI. (1442)

132. Henry de Grymshaw, Ric. de Ryssheton, Gilb. de Cuncliffe, John del Legh " de les lyntrodes," are bound to Robert de Grymshaw in twenty marks to be paid at the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 1444 ; and ten marks more at Christmas. [48.] Intentionally cut up.

21 March 1446

133. Indenture of Nicholas,[1] Abbot, and Convent of Whalley (1), with Richard, son of Henry de Risshton (2). The Abbot and Richard hold lands in the township (*villata*) of Chirch, viz. " le Estfeld," and none knows the bounds. The rights of one-fourth belong to the Abbot, and a moiety of one-eighth to Richard, in " le Bothom," near the syke between Chirch and Clayton on the moors, of which neither party knows the dividing line. It is agreed that (1) take it all and pay Richard and heirs, at St. Oswald's feast, eleven pence. Conditions for re-entry in case of non-payment follow. (1) take " le Mykelhey de Chirch," and Richard takes " le Bothom," on north of the new bank [2] raised by Richard, extending from the old Vallebonk to the west, and on the north side of the fence to the end of the same bank over Dyckerydyng, and so to the said syke.

Datum in domo capitulari de Whalley, St. Benedict's day, 24 Henry VI. [54.]

Good impression of the Abbey seal as in Whitaker's " Whalley."
On rev. Abbot's signet : Leg. " NIKHAL " . . " ABBAS."

5 December 1453

134. Thurstan Rissheton, parson of the Parish Church of Stanop, has granted, with the consent of Roger Rissheton, to Richard, son of Roger, and to Alice Harewell, daughter of Richard Rissheton, son of Henry,[3] one messuage in Chirche, named Dutton Place, now held by Edmund Rissheton, lately held by Thurstan and Thomas Stanley, Knight, Thomas Hesketh, Esquire, Henry Banastre, Hugh Adelington, Henry Walton, and Alexander

[1] Nicholas Billington.

[2] Fossatum here clearly means bank or dyke, followed by the word " leuatum." In No. 131 it is fossata.

[3] Of Dunkenhalgh.

Wastley, by gift of the said Roger, with the homage and service of William Cattlawe and his heirs, of 21*d.* (annual rent from Cattlawe, for his lands in Chirche), and with homage and service of Henry Colynson of 20*d.* Exception is made of land bounded thus: From the ditch which goes from the cemetery of the Parish Church of Chirche to Hayleybroke, and down this to Aspeden broke, and down this to where it joins the Hyndburn, then up Hyndburn to the ditch from the Churchyard and then eastward to Hyndburne; also a messuage in Oswaldtwessyl (now in possession of Geoffrey Asspeden) which lately Roger and then Thurstan and the others had from Roger. Terms follow for reversion of land to heirs of Richard and Alice. Attorneys are Ralph Holden and Gilbert Rissheton. Witn.: John Banastre de Walton, Richard, son of Henry Rissheton, Gilbert Cundeclyff.

Chirche, 5 December, 32 Henry VI. [724.]

Two seals.

29 September 1461

135. Henry Rissheton of Clayton on the Moors, Oliver Parker of Oswaldtwysyll, Percival Grymshagh of Rishton, Richard Robynson of Rishton, and Christopher Dukkeworth of Rishton are bound to Roger Rissheton, late of Chirche, in £20. Henry is to keep the dome of Henry Grymshagh, senior, of Clayton, and Ralph, son and heir of Christopher Holden, Sir John Bradeley, priest, and Gilbert Rissheton, of Anteley, on certain variance, claims and demands, and then the bond is void.

St. Michael, Archangel, 1 Edward IV. [735.]

Four seals.

21 September, 22 Edward IV. 1482

136. Christopher Sothworth, Knight, attornied in the name of Richard Rissheton of Poutehalgh, as well as in that of Richard Anderton, deceased, has received from Henry, son of Richard Rissheton of Dunkanshalgh, five marks, seven shillings and fourpence, as rent for all that Henry now has from the said Richard of Poutehalgh, the money being due on St. Giles' day last past. [736.]

Seal: Head of bull, horned, eared, erased.

16 October, 4 Henry VII. 1488

137. Indenture between Richard Russhton of Powthalgh and Ralph, son and heir of Richard. The former gives to the latter his manor of Powthalgh for a rent of £7. Witn.: John Harewell de Whytley, clerk, Richard Botler de Solyhull, John Stokes de Henley. [764.]

Seal.

The names of the witnesses above remind us that Henry Rishton of Dunkenhalgh is found living at Studley (Co. Warwick) from about 1414. His eldest son Richard married Margaret, daughter of William (son of Peter) Holt of Studley. No. 620 shows that Henry bestowed his property in Tottleworth upon his son and daughter-in-law in December 1414. No. 548 shows that Alice, daughter of Richard Rishton, married John Harewell of Whitley near Henley in Arden, and as a widow, in 1453, gave to Master Nicholas Rishton, clerk, Richard Rishton her father, John Stokes of Henley, John Walford of Wolverton and Nicholas Rishton her brother, her manor of Whitley and lands there, and at Wootton-Wawen, Ediston and elsewhere in Co. Warwick. Dugdale (*History of Warwickshire*, p. 557) states that Henry Rishton (grandson of her nephew Nicholas) died seised of the manor of Holt, with appurtenances in Stodleigh (two messuages, and acreage of land given) 14 June, 3 Edward VI. (1549), leaving John Rishton his son and heir, then eighteen years of age. From which John, in 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, it was conveyed to Ralph Rishton, gent., who in the ensuing year, passed it to Sir John Southworth, Knight.

2 June, 15 Henry VII. 1500

138. Grace, widow of Roger Nowell, Esquire, John Nowell, and John Hoghton, Esquires, are bound to Ralph Ryssheton, junior, son of Richard, in £40. Grace is to keep an indenture of marriage of her daughter Anne with Ralph. [766.]

Two seals: (1) *Mullet of six points,* (2) *" M " crowned.*

Roger Nowell of Read died in 1486 (*V.C.H.* vi. 504). The marriage of his daughter Anne to Ralph Rishton (of Pouthalgh) does not seem to be mentioned except in this deed.

20 June, 15 Henry VII. 1500

139. Agnes, widow of Richard Ryding, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Robert Catlawe, Margaret, wife of Richard Cundeclyf, by Richard's assent, daughter and co-heir of Robert, Alice, widow of Richard Lache, third daughter and co-heir, and Elizabeth,

widow of Gilbert Rysheton, fourth daughter and co-heir, confirm the state and title of Isabel and Margaret (wife of Peter Felden), daughters and heirs of their sister Elena,[1] fifth daughter of Robert Catlawe, as to her share in a capital messuage called Catlawhall, Calfhey, le Banke, le Busk (on the west part), le Marleherth (on the west part), Laweslatte (with the road), and Greenslatte (the west and north part, with the road to the moor). Isabel and Margaret receive from Alice 9*d.* per annum on St. Giles' day; from the heirs of Adam Colynson, 1*d.*, and for a close called Bethums (probably Bothoms), 3*d.*, from Margaret Cundeclyf, 6*d.*, payable on St. Giles' day. Isabel, Peter, and Margaret Felden are to pay to the King 3*s.* 8*d.*; to Ralph de Rysheton of Antley and his heirs 6*d.*, and to the heirs of James Aspeden 6*d.* Witnesses: Nicholas Rysheton, esquire, Henry Grymshagh, Ralph Rysheton. [761.]

One string for seals gone; Nos. 2 *and* 3 *have two seals on each.*

24 September, 34 Henry VIII. (1542)

140. (Indenture), Roger Rysshton of Powtalgh gives to William Rysshton, chaplain, one close in the township (*villata*) of Rysshton called the Shaygh (lately held by Roger) of the value of 20*s.* yearly; two closes called the Hawyhys, value 20*s.*; one close in Chirche, called Moche Hey, value 26*s.* 8*d.*; also messuages and tenements of Robert Duckysbury and the relict of Laurence Duckysbury, value 4*s.*; one close called Cuccoklache (lately in the tenure of Thos. Broughton), value 8*s.* 6*d.*; also the whole third part of the buildings of the manor of Powtalgh, gardens and wastes of the same, value in all £3 : 19 : 2, clear. William is to restore all to Elena, Roger's wife, within 15 days, for her life, with remainder to Roger, if Elena dies, or to Ralph, Roger's son and heir-apparent, and his heirs male, or else, if Ralph dies, back to Roger and his heirs and assigns. To be held of the chief lord, etc.

Attorney, Thomas Levesey of Rishton, "per me Roger Rishton." [7.]

(1) End[d]. On 3rd October next the deed was executed and seisin given to William Rishton, priest. Witnesses: George, Thomas and James Lyvesay.

(2) Rauf Rishton, gent., came before us, Sir Robt. Worsley, Knight, with Rauf Hyndley, Thos. Tyldesley, Nich. Bethum, gents., Thom. Walmsley, John Benson, Rauf Walmsley, Thos. Southmans, and John Derbeshyor, yomen. Signatures follow. See No. 49, *supra.*

[1] Elena Catlaw married James Aspeden [576] and was a widow in 1512.

141. By Indenture, dated 15 July, 3 Elizabeth, 1561, Ralph Rishton of Dunkenhalgh gave to Giles Dewhurst his manor of Powtalgh and other property in Church, lately the property of Roger Rishton, his father, with the watermill, value £6 yearly, and tenements in Church, Rishton, and Blackburn. The names of the tenants are given. Miles Asmoll and Lawrence Haworth are attorneys. The value of the rents is £16, 6*s.* 8*d.* [630.] Endorsed among others by Thomas Walmysley.

142. By Indenture, dated 12 February, 4 Elizabeth, 1562, Giles Dewhurst gives to Ralph Rishton the same manor as in No. 141. The attorneys are Richard Whittill and Thomas Duckworth. The endorsement is made by William ffarington, Richard Levesay, Gilbert Rishton, and Thomas Walmesley, and the usual certificate is appended. [791.]

143. On 20 June, 6 Elizabeth, 1564, Ralph Rishton of Powtalghe, son and heir of the late Roger, was bound in £200 to Elena, widow of Roger and William, Ralph's brother, to keep an award made by Ralph Barton, Robert Sherburne, John Bradyl, and Robert Fletcher, or else to go before Judge John Walsh at Lancaster assizes. [706.] This and No. 772 show that the bond is to hold Ralph to pay Ellen Rishton her annuity.

144. In 15 Elizabeth, 1573–4, Ralph Rishton of Powtalgh and Richard of the same, husbandmen, were bound to Edward Dewhurst in £48. The bond is signed by William and John Rishton, and "sealed, signed, and delivered" by James Barton and Ralph Rishton, and Ralf is to keep the award of Gilbert Rishton, of Accrington, yeoman, Henry Riley of the same, gent., and William Rishton of "Powtough." [624.]

This number is interesting as giving names of many of the Rishton family and the local pronunciation of "Powthalgh."

145. On 8 Oct., 15 Elizabeth, 1573, William Downham, Bishop of Chester, certified for the benefit of William, son of Ralph and Ellen Rishton, that there was no record of divorce between Ralph Rishton of Poutaughe, Chapelry of Church, gentleman, and Elena Townley. [617.]

146. In contrast with No. 145 we have an Inspeximus of 16 March, 24 Elizabeth, 1582, wherein at the request of William

Rishton a confirmation is given of a divorce made between Ralph Rishton and his wife Ellen (Townley), the finding being that neither party was of marriageable age, and that the two had never lived together but had " utterly refused and disagreed." The date of the divorce is given as 8 October, 38 Henry VIII., *i.e.* 1546. [94.]

Ralph was married to Ellen Townley, of Royle, at Whalley, in 1516, he being 9, she 10 years of age. She died in 1554.

147. On 8 January, 16 Elizabeth, 1574, William Rishton of Powtalgh released to William ffarington of Wourden, esq., Richard Lyvesay, of Fernihurst, John Clayton of Little Harwood, Giles Dewhurst, and Thomas Walmysley of Dunkenhalgh, land in Church, (the names of seventeen tenants are given), also a corn-water-mill and a fuller's mill, and closes called the Bottoms, which William inherited from John Rishton of Dunkenhalgh and from Ralph Rishton. [799.] Seal W.R. and usual endorsement.

148. On 23 February, 16 Elizabeth, 1574, Brian Parker of Clitheroe, gent., and Roger Rishton of Smithells released to Thomas Walmesley of Dunkenhalgh and others [as in 147] lands in Church, Clayton, and Rishton, and the moss at Cowhill, lately the property of John Rishton of Dunkenhalgh and since then of Ralph Rishton, deceased. [818.] Seals of Brian Parker and Roger Rishton.

16 October, 17 Elizabeth, 1575

149. (Replevin.) Francis Holt,[1] esquire, sheriff of Lancashire, to Roger Edinton and John Whittaker, bailiffs, Whereas William ffarington, Esq., and Richard Lyvesaie and John Clayton, gents., Anna Stanley, alias Ryshton, Alex. Lyvesay, James Botler, Thos. Walmisley, Esq., Adam Bolton, Laur. Hainsworth, Nich. Duckworth, Will. Rysheton, Thos. Duckworth, Edward Duxbury, Laur. Picop, Henry Broughton, Giles Dewhurst, the wife of Nich. Lyvesaie, Gilbt. Rysheton, John Waddington, Laur. Oldham, John Duckworth, and Chr. Duckworth, have received goods and chattels of William Rysheton of Powtalghe, gent. (as per schedule), and William has given us warrant by Ric. Houghton, gent., and Hugh Baron, of his claim for damages—we order a replevin, and the defendants are to appear at Lancaster assizes next.

[1] Cf. *Chet. Soc.* vol. 50, p. 108. Son and heir of Sir Francis Holt of Grislehurst, Bury, married Isabella, daughter of Sir John Holcroft, Kt.

Hec scedula presens in se continet p'cellat bonorum et catallorum in precepto infra specificatorum et nominatorum. Imprimis—2 geldings, 1 nagge, ii younge speninges,[1] 1 mokadowe [2] gowne, 1 mokadowe dublet, 1 dublet of doo skins, 1 dublet of blacke millaine fustian, 1 spreuse Jerkin, 2 paires of house with fastyards,[3] 1 turkie cloke, 1 Ridinge cloke with silver claspes, 1 frise gowne, 8 fether bedds, 8 bolsters, 4 pillowes, 14 coverlets, 10 blankets, 10 paires of linen shetes, 12 paires of canvase shetes, vi longe bordclothes,[4] 4 large towels, 20 table napkins, 7 carpet quissens, vi lesse quissens, 4 pannes, 5 pottes, 5 spittes, 1 paire of goubirons,[5] 2 silver spones, 2 peuter salts, 8 brandirons,[6] 1 Rackenteethe,[7] 2 paire of tongues, 2 paire of kilpes,[8] 40 peces of peuter, 6 sausers, one basen and euer, 2 chopping knyves and one dressing kniffe, wodden vessel for householde, item 4 arkes, 5 chistes, 1 borde with a carpet, 4 chaires, 4 standing beddes, twoe wheele beddes.

150. In a Fine, 18 August, 20 Elizabeth, 1578, before Justices Robert Monnson and Thomas Meade, Robert Charnock took the manor of Powtalgh and lands in Church, paying William Rishton £280. [770.]

151. As late as 13 July, 17 James I., 1619, Ralph Rishton, describing himself as of Powtalghe, settles the fee simple of this as well as of Whiteash and Stannell (Stanhill) on himself. [778.]

152. On the death of Ralph Rishton on 8 February, 22 James I., 1625, leaving a son William a minor, the Court of Wards and Livery assigns one-third of the land value to Dorothy, wife of Ralph, as dower. The messuage of Powtehalgh embraces 40 ac. land, 20 meadow, 80 pasture, 40 wood, 11 moss, in Church, and 190 land, 188 meadow, 180 pasture, 185 wood, 1 water-mill, and 40 acres of moor in Rishton. [784.]

153. In 1653 William Rishton sold 12 messuages, 1 watercorn mill, and 500 acres of land in Church and Rishton to Andrew Holden, jun., George Ainsworth, Thomas Whalley, and John Farnworth. [684.]

[1] Surtees Soc. Wills, 1835, p. 417, three "spayned" calves also "spainlings" (pigs).
[2] Moccajardo (Italian) haircloth used for curtains, milaine=Milan.
[3] Safeguards. [4] Tablecloths. [5] Andirons.
[6] Chimney rack. [7] Chain. [8] Clips or clippers.

III. CLAYTON AND DUNKENHALGH

c. 1210–1230

154. [Exemplification, dated 14 April 1596, of a charter by which] John, son of Benedict de Derewent, releases to Henry de Eluetham, son of Henry, clerk,[1] all he has in the vill of Claiton, within these bounds on Hindil: Beginning on the north side of Hindil, from the great stone lying between the highroad from Rishton to Eluetham (Altham) and the spring called Horsewell, following the hill to the south between Hindil hill and Haislackes, to the little hill which extends from Leuenat lane, and so to the east, along the small valley under the said little hill on the north to the moss on the north of Leuenat lane; following the stream of the moss to the north to the highroad on Hindil, and so on this (road) westward to the great stone near Horsewell. Witn.: Geoffrey, dean of Whalley, Henry and Geoffrey his sons, John, son of Richard *his* [*sic*] son, Richard de Eluetham, Hugh, son of Henry de Blackborne, Adam, his son, Thomas de Caldecotes, William, his son, Uhtred, clerk,[2] Henry and Geoffrey, his sons, Adam de Billington, Elias de Plesington, Jordan de Claiton, Thomas de Simundeston, Adam de Radclif, John de Hapton, etc. Endorsed, " Bounds of Clayton." [361.]

Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The son of the grantee exchanged the land (now part of the hamlet of Henfield) with Uctred, son of Hugh, son of David, for 1 oxgang of land in Clayton (*V.C.H.* vi. 417).

In his MS. notes drawn up in 1590 [364] Judge Walmesley,

[1] Probably Henry son of Hugh, son of Leofwine of Altham, the first Henry de Clayton.

[2] Probably Ughtred (de Samlesbury), clerk of Whalley, who had a grant of Clerk Hill in Whalley before 1211, and was brother-in-law of Geoffrey (II.) Dean of Whalley (*V.C.H.* vi. 303).

after giving the above boundaries (but reading " the hill towards the *Sparthe* and adding " towards the north " after the first mention of Leuenat Lane) as those of " Hyndill or Hynfeld in the Toune of Clayton," describes " the territory of Clayton within these boundaries " (set out) which are identical with those given by the editors of the *V.C.H.* (vi. 415, *n.* 11) as the bounds of land granted by Henry (II.) de Clayton to his son William.

In the same notes (p. 18 *ad fin.*) Walmesley states that Hindfield, a waste, was claimed by Nich. Bannester (of Altham) as chief seigneur of Clayton, as belonging to his manor of Altham, and that Nicholas had given the people leave to take stones and slates and make marlepitts. Nicholas Grymshaw, " In garde al reyne," exhibited an Informacion in the Court of Wards against the said Bannester wherein witnesses were heard from each part of the manor, and it was decreed that Grymshaw was seised of one part of the manor of Clayton, and Justice Walmesley of the other, and that the waste of Hindfield belonged half to Nich. Bannester, and half to Clayton.

Further (p. 20), he cites evidence as to the Manor of Clayton, thus: Three hundred and eighteen years ago (5 Edward I., 1276–77) an agreement was made between William de Altham and Henry de Clayton that neither should encroach on the other, and neither should have prerogative.

There was a pinder there, one Piccop, a tenant of Dunkenhalgh, and his office was remembered by men of great age. There was a pinfold on the stone pitts on Hindfeld, and it was removed to the Hard, by consent of Clayton, and that he gave " un peece de Timber " to it per John Rishton, tenant to Mr. Grymshaw, Nich. Grymshaw, and Otuell Grymshaw. The vill of Clayton had Stocks, Butts in four several lieus on Hindfeld, and a cooking [1] stool. [364.]

They had a meeting-place " sur le moore, appell le Byrelawcrosse." The vill of Clayton repaired the high road on the east side of Haysharde. Nich. Duckworth paid for his ale-house to the Constable and attended the musters and taxations by appointment of the constable. A note on p. 20 will give a good specimen of the Judge's changes of language:

29 Hen. VI. Ryshton of Powtalgh by exchange had 7 acres " dont ascun pte fut parcel del grande close appell Mytche Hey et bounde les dits 7 ac. entre un nouel ditche et unum siketum que dividit villes de Clayton et Church et ceo est le

[1] *i.e.* cucking- or ducking-stool for scolding wives.

syke qui dyscende del Hollow Clogh et ad foss beginning al graystone et issint de hedde al foote ceo sike."

c. 1208–1220

155. Adam, son of Roger de Riston, gives to William his son, for homage and service, a moiety of his land in Dunkansale, except the moiety which Richard de Dunkansale and William his son hold. William de Riston is to pay 3*s.* at St. Giles' feast. "William has paid me 1 mark as recognition." Witn.: Henry de Blakeburn, Adam de Blakeburn, Elias de Biligdun, Hugh de Mitton, Richard de Eluetham, Adam de Biligdun, Gilbert de Blakeburn, Thomas de Thorneton, Roger Scot, Peter de Arthington. [56.]

This early interest of a Rishton family in Dunkenhalgh is not noted by the editors of the *Vict. County Hist.* (vi. 419). Cf. No. 1 above.

c. 1275–1288

156. Henry, son of Henry de Clayton, grants to Henry de Ruston, for homage and service, four acres and a quarter of a rood in Clayton, rendering 4*d.* yearly at the feast of St. Giles. Witnesses: Richard Fiton, William de Aluetham, Henry de Plesinton, John Schotlisworth, Adam de Aspdene, James de Clayton, William de Blackburn, clerk. [804.]

The grantor was lord of Clayton from a date after 1262 to *c.* 1292 (*V.C.H.* vi. 417). William de Altham occurs 1275–1299 (*ibid.* 412). Richard Fiton, of Great Harwood, died before 1288 (*ibid.* 339, cf. 120).

157. William de Altham and his cousin (?) Henry de Clayton agree that each shall retain for his own use the land in the waste of Altham and Clayton which they have brought into cultivation, but that neither will make any further enclosures therefrom without the consent of the other; saving to Henry the selions in Quytacres in the vill of Clayton belonging to his oxgangs in that vill and formerly assarted. February 22, 1277.

Ad festum sancti Petri in cathedra anno MCCLX[X]VII° facta est conuencio talis inter Willelmum de Aluetham et Henricum de Clayton nep[o]tem eius, videlicet quod tam Willelmus quam Henricus et Henricus quam Willelmus unanime consilio et assensu uoluntario inter eos concesserunt quod terre de uasto

tam in Aluetham quam in Clayton et in Clayton quam in Aluetham quas predicti Willelmus et Henricus in commodum suum attraxerunt et in culturam reduxerunt in manibus propriis et usibus eorum prout fuerunt inuente stabiles remaneant in perpetuum. Ita tamen quod neuter dictorum ab anno et die prefixis in posterum de dicto uasto terre infra diuisas dictarum uillarum contento aliquam culturam in commodum suum sibi assument [*sic*] neque opus manuale facient sine assensu et uoluntate alterius. Saluis Henrico sellionibus in Quytacres in uilla de Clayton pertinentibus bouatis suis in eadem uilla et aliquando assartis. Ad istam conuencionem fideliter obseruandam et sustentandam alter alterius scripto sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus, Gilberto de Clifton tunc seneschallo,[1] Ada de Blakeburn, Ada filio domini Johannis de eadem, Ricardo Fyton, Henrico de Blakeburn, Roberto de Cundeclyf, Willelmo de Hakkyng, Alexandro de Kuerdale, Ricardo de Bolton, Johanne de Shutelesworth, etc. [369.]

Unless Henry's mother was sister of William, *nepos* here must have its occasional vague meaning of cousin, for paternally William was four generations and Henry three in descent from Hugh, son of Leofwine, the first grantee of Altham and Clayton (*V.C.H.* iv. 412, 417).

c. 1280–1292

158. John, son of Henry de Claiton, releases to his lord, Henry de Claiton, Ringstonhale in Claiton. Witn.: Henry de Claiton, clerk, Henry de Blakeburn, John, son of the same, Robert de Plesinton, John de Schutlisworth, Thomas and James de Claiton, brothers, Adam de Aspeden, Richard de Riston, William de Haukeschawe. In dorso: "Release to Henry Claiton, my lord." [649.]

Seal: Vesica shape, long shafted cross in centre.
Leg. "S. IOHANNIS DE RING . . ."

Before 1283 (?)

159. Henry de Clayton grants to John, his son and heir, his manor of Clayton on the Moors, and half Hyndburn Mill,

[1] Of Blackburnshire. Endorsed "copie del fait enter Altham et Clayton." In dorso also is the following, which may refer to another document: . . . panell ass . . . de Clayton . . . Elys, Ricardus de Shirburn, Adam de Holdene, Ricardus de Bolton, Johannes de Leuesay de Leuesay, Ricardus de Whalley, Ricardus de Cundeclif. Et non sunt plures, ideo affidati sunt [?] Radulfus de Redysh, Nicholas de Huyde, Radulfus de Prestwych, Thurstan de Holand, Johannes de Haringtón, Johannes de Bredekirk, Willelmus de Worthington, Gilbertus de Barton, Henricus de Tattenhall.

taking an annual rent of 12*d.* each from Richard, son of Henry de Riston, Adam Scytherator [1] of Blakeburn, Thomas de Akenshawe, and William de Clayton, and of one rose from William Scytherator of Blakeburn. Witnesses: William de Aluetham, William de Heskayt, Gilbert de Riston, John de Scutelisworth, Henry, his son, John, son of Symon de Reued, Henry de Holte. [796.]

Oval seal, in green wax, obv. a long-stalked trefoil.

1304–1318

160. William de Heskeyth gives to William le Harpour de Tottleworth and his heirs all he had from Henry, son of Thomas de Harewode, in the vill of Clayton, in exchange for what Will. le Harpour had in Tottleworth within Riston, to be held of the chief lord, etc. Witnesses: Robt. de Shyrburn, then seneschal of Cliderow, Symon de Aluetham, Ric. de Riston, Robt. of the same, Adam de Aspedene, Roger, his son, Adam de Clogh, etc. [17.]

The estate of Tottleworth in Rishton was sold to William de Hesketh of Rufford and Great Harwood about 1290, by Anabil, daughter of John de Tottleworth. In 1304 or later William the Harper gave to William de Hesketh the elder and Adam, his son, all he had in Rishton of the inheritance of Alice (sister of Anabil), lately his wife, including the homages of John de Wallbank and Richard, son of Thomas de Oakenshaw (*V.C.H. Lancs.* vi. 347). Adam de Hesketh in 1318 released his interest to his father (*ibid.*).

25 July 1313

161. Robert, son of Alexander of Blakeburn, grants to Adam his son all the land he had "by gift and lease" of Henry, son of Henry de Clayton, in Clayton, with free common in wood, field, and pasture. Witn.: Robert de Schyrburn (seneschal de Blakeburnshyre), William de Heskeyth, Simon de Aluetham, John de Clayton, Robert de Russeton, Richard de Russeton, Adam del Clogh.

Clayton, St. James the Apostle, 7 Edward II.[2] [803.]

[1] *i.e.* Harper. For a family at Read named Citharista, *alias* Cytharaedus or Cytherator see *Whalley Coucher Book*, iv. 1070. Geoffrey, dean of Whalley, gave 7½ acres in Read to Luke the harper, to hold of him and the church of Whalley. Cf. *Cockersand Abbey Chartulary*, p. 509.

[2] Endorsed, "libera communia in pasturis et communibus ville de Clayton pertinentibus teste Eluetham."

Whit-Monday, 31 May 1316

162. Alicia, daughter of Richard de Totilword, widow, gives to Henry, son of Richard de Rishton, and his heirs, all her land in Hyndeburnheyes, *i.e.* one half perch of land, which she had by gift from her father in marriage. To be held of the chief lord, etc. Witn. : John de Mydhoppe, then seneschal of Blakeburnshire, Richard, Master Forester, Simon de Aluetham, Adam del Clogh, Rob. de Riston, Ric. de Riston, John de Clayton, Henry de Clayton, who wrote this document, etc.

Clayton, Die Lune in crastino Pentecostes, an°. Dm^i. MCCCXVI. [77.]

13 Sept. 1332

163. William, son of Thomas de Duncaneshalgh, grants to Henry, son of Richard de Riston, all his land, etc. in Duncaneshalgh with reversion of the dower of Margaret, William's mother. Witnesses : Sir (Dom.) William de Tatham, Seneschal of Blackburnshire, Sir Adam de Cliderhow, Kt., Sir John de Heskayth, Kt., John de Aluetham, John de Clayton, Henry, his son, Adam de Holdene, Gilbert de Riston.

Duncaneshalgh. Sunday after the Nativity B.V.M., 6 Edward III. [802.]

This grant, which is shown by No. 164 to have been a sale, supplies the hitherto missing explanation of the way in which the Dunkenhalgh estate, or part of it, came to the Rishton family (*V.C.H.* vi. 419). The part was perhaps a moiety (No. 155).

c. 1362–1380

164. Memorandum of Henry de Clayton's denial of a statement that William de Dunkenhalgh before selling his part of Dunkenhalgh to Henry de Rishton had enfeoffed his own son John in it.

Un fait a remembrer que Richard de Rissheton ad souvent conter coment Johan de Aluetham lui dist quil auait oiez Johan de Dunkaneshalgh conter que Willm de Dunkeneshalgh son piere qui vendit sa pte de Dunkaneshalghe a Henry de Rissheton piere le dict Richard deuait auoir fait adeuant la dicte vend un feoffement [1] sa dicte pte a Johan son fils, et que Henry de Clayton la dust auoir fait, quele chose le dict Richard demanda le dict Henry de Clayton un jour del Natiuite de notre dame deuant le dict Johan de Aluetham si come ils chiuacherent ensemble a

[1] Over an erasure.

Blakeburn, et le dict Henry de Clayton dist et jurra que le dict Johan de Dunkenhalgh mentit falsement et quil ne fist oncques nulle tiele taille ni autre feoffement a lui et le dict Johan de Aluetham adonques a celle ne dist rien. [652.]

The sale was apparently in 1332 (No. 163). Henry de Clayton died before 1362, John de Altham before 1372, Richard de Rishton was living in 1380.

Friday, 29 September 1340

165. Henry de Rishton grants to Richard, his son, and Joan, Richard's wife, his lands in Clayton, with reversion of all lands which Margaret de Duncaneshalgh holds as dower, and his share of Hyndburnhalgh in Rishton, for four marks. Witnesses : John de Radecliffe, then Seneschal of Blakeburnshire, John de Aluetham, John de Clayton, Henry, his son, Nicholas de Holdene.

Clayton. Friday, St. Michael the Archangel, 14 Edward III. [593.]

On 15 October of the same year Henry de Rishton gave to Richard and Joan an annuity of four marks on his lands in Rishton. Witnesses as in 593, but that the last is Adam de Aspedene. [672.]

16 January 1352

166. Richard de Waddesworth and Margeria, his wife, quitclaim to Hen. de Clayton and Matilda, his wife, all rights in the land once Adam de Ryngestoneshalgh's, in the vill of Clayton on the moors. Witn. : John de Radecliue, John de Aluetham, John de Shutlesworth, Adam de Aspedene, Richard de Rissheton, etc.

Blakburne, Monday next after St. Hilary the Bishop, 25 Edward III. [78.]

16 January 1352

167. William le Mercer and Elena, his wife, quitclaim to Henry de Clayton and Matilda, his wife, all that was Adam de Ryngestoneshalgh's in Clayton on the moors. Witn. : Richard de Radclive, John de Aluetham, John de Shutlisworth, Adam de Aspedene, Ric. de Rissheton.

Clayton, Monday next after St. Hilary the Bishop, 25 Edward III. [36.]

5 February 1352

168. Alice, lately wife of Adam le Walker of Blakeburne quitclaims to Henry de Clayton the land she had of Adam de

Ryngestonhalgh in Clayton. Witn.: Richard de Radecliff, John de Aluetham, Robert de Cundecliff, Adam de Grymeschagh, Adam del Ewad.

Blackburn. Sunday after the Purification, B.V.M., 26 Edward III. [595.]

17 February 1352

169. Agnes, daughter of Adam le Walker de Blakeburne, once wife of Henry de Lyvesay, and Maria, daughter of Adam (and sister of Agnes), quitclaim to Henry de Clayton and Matilda, his wife, all that was once the land of Adam de Ryngstonhalgh in Clayton in the moors. Witn.: Richard de Radcliffe, Robert de Cundecliff, Adam de Aspedene, Adam de Grymshagh, Adam del Ewad.

Blackburn, 17 February, 26 Edward III. [594.]

1360 (?)

170. (A Copy.) William de Hesketh in assize versus Henrie Clayton " de libero tenemento in Harwoode et Clayton o' the mores he plaint de uno molendino cum pertinenciis ; il appiert que le molin fust in Harwood and the mylne poole in Clayton. Qui dicunt supra sacramentum suum quod a tempore quo non extat memoria Antecessores predicti Willelmi, qui nunc queritur, fuerint seisiti de quodam molendino aquatico in villa de Magna Harwoode situato super aquam de Hindeburne et de quodam stagno attachiato in solo ville predicte de Clayton o' the mores uirtute cuiusdam carte per quam Robert de Lascie dedit et concessit Ricardo ffyton diuersas terras et tenementa quam cartam idem Willelmus protulit hic in Curia in euidencia sub nomine dicti Robti et que premissa testatur in hec uerba ' Sciant, etc.,' and they say the filum aque divides Clayton and Harwood." Bounds of Harwood.—Begin at the foot of Northdeyne water at the ffalling thereof into Hyndburne water, and so following uppe the said water called Norden westward unto a little brooke or becke running overthwart Dungecarre to under the Taghed alias Tagget stone, and so following that becke whilest it lasteth, and so straight to the head of Redbrooke.

Bounds of Ryssheton.—Begin whear the water of Tottleworth deyne falleth into hynburne Ascending the same unto the concourse of Salterforde and Northdeyne Ascending this unto Smallshaysike and so upperwarde by the Redcarre into Ryssheclache, and by the myddyst of the same lache into Endmosse,

folloying the myddyst of the same mosse, and so backwarde by the hollowcloughe unto the Redbrooke, etc. Witnesses : Dominus Johes Phyton and others. [363.]

For a dispute about this mill in 1360 which may be the same, see *V.C.H.* vi. 418. But if so, the last paragraph is an earlier inquisition, for John Fitton died before 1246. In the charter referred to, Robert de Lascy confirmed to Richard Fytton, about 1180, the land in " Major " Harwood which Robert's father gave to Richard for homage and service, to be held by service of a quarter of a knight's fee. At page 19 of his notes Judge Walmesley states that though the waste of Hindfield had been " improved " at various times, Rishton remained in his day as it always was.

24 March 1375

171. [In French.] Robert del Eues leases to Henry de Rissheton for a sum of money, paid, the wardship of land and service of free tenants, which belonged to Henry de Clayton, deceased, " which he held under me as of the manor of Aluetham by knight's service during the minority of Margaret, daughter of Matthew de Legh and of Alice, his wife (daughter of Henry de Clayton), and which are seised into my hand." Henry de Rissheton pays only ten pence of free rent direct to Robert, and will act in accordance with Robert's wishes by marrying the said Margaret if he have right to her in law (ferra convenablement gre a moy par le mariage del corps de la dicte Margaret en cas que ey droit a ycel par la ley). Witn. : Thomas de Molyneux, John de Strangewas, Thomas del Eues, William de Lynals, Thomas del More. Lancaster, 24th March, 49 Edward III. [713.]

Seal of the lessor.

Robert del Eves held the manor of Altham at farm in 1367 by grant of John de Altham (*V.C.H.* vi. 412). This lease shows Margaret co-heir of Henry de Clayton (*d.c.* 1361), who became wife of Henry de Rishton, to have been grand-daughter of Henry de Clayton, not his daughter as stated in *V.C.H.* vi. 418.

24 March 1375

172. A deed in the same terms as No. 171 down to " my hand." It continues : Henry is to hold until the full age of Margaret and pay as above. Witn. : Thomas le Molyneux,

Gilbert del Brich, William de Lynals, Matthew de Kenyan, Thomas del Eues.

Lancaster, 24 March, 49 Edward III. [797.]

Seal differs from that of Deed 713.

31 March 1376

173. Indenture between Henry de Grymshagh, son and heir of Adam de Grymshagh and Cecilia, daughter and one of the heirs of Henry de Clayton on the moors (1), and Henry de Rissheton and Margaret his wife and cousin (consanguinea), the other heir of Henry de Clayton (2), who agree to share the lands in Clayton and Huncotes thus. Henry and Margaret Rissheton have from Wallclogh down the Hyndburn, up the watercourse on the west of this to Stonesteghull, on the east of Wallclogh, and along the old hey between Cowhey and the arable land of the demesne to Claycroftyate and beyond Hauclogh to Shepecotesclogh, as enclosed, towards the east, and along the close to the new ditch (fossata) of Shepecotesclogh, up this to the Ringyorde of Hyndefeld, then west and on to Okenshaghclogh and down this to Hyndburn and down Hyndburn to Wallclogh where it joins the river ; also a parcel of land on the other side of Hyndburn, next the watermill pool of Clayton, with appurtenances, between Richard de Rissheton's land called Dunkaneshalgh and what, to-day, is held by William Okenshagh in Okenshaghclogh, called Over and Nether rynkestonhalgh, and all from the Ringyorde of Hyndfeld, between the landmarks of John del Grene and what was formerly land of John le Arowesmyth, and along the landmarks to Margelacheclogh, and along the watercourse here to the ditch on the east of Netherhey, and so on to the syke between this ditch and Calder, and up this to the landmarks dividing the vills of Clayton and Altham, and so following these to the Ryngyorde of Hyndfeld, and west again to the landmarks of John del Grene and that formerly belonging to John le Arowesmyth.

Henry de Grymshaw and Cecilia have from where Wallclogh descends into Hyndburn and west to Stonesteghull on the east of Wallclogh, and along the old hey between Cowhey and the arable land of the demesne to Claycroftyate and beyond Hauclogh to Shepecoteclogh, as it is enclosed, to the east, and following the close to the new ditch of Shepecoteclogh, and up the water to the Ringyorde next the Someryate of Clayton to the west of the said yate, and so along the Ringyorde towards the east as far as the land of John del Grene, and on to Margelacheclogh, and

on to the ditch on the east of the Netherhey, and so on to the syke between the ditch and Calder, and up Calder to where Wallclogh joins Hyndburn.

It is also agreed that the sea-coal mine, bounded as follows, beginning at the corner of Calfhey towards the south as far as the garden, formerly that of Richard Haworth, and south to Shepecoteclogh to the hey of the croft, formerly that of Robert Ibbotson, and southward direct across the road to an old ditch which goes towards the east as far as Whitacreclogh, and follows the Ringyorde of Whitacreclogh to the south and west as far as Hauclogh, and down this to the corner of Calfhey, be held in common. Any pit sunk is to be used continuously for three years on the east and west sides of Shepecotesclogh alternately, until one part is fully exhausted. Profits and expenses are to be divided. Also the water-mill of Clayton, with all appurtenances, is to be enjoyed in common. Witnesses: Henry de Shotelsworth, Richard de Rissheton, Henry de Standen, Richard de Rissheton, junior, Henry de Whytagh. [812.]

In dorso: (1) in an old hand. Particio manerii de Clayton, and (2) in an Elizabethan hand, p'ticon of Clayton.

Seal: A shield with chevron, which appears to be that of Henry de Rishton.

1 June 1376

174. [In French.] Henry, son of Adam Grymshagh (1), is bound to Henry de Rissheton and Margaret his wife (2), in £20. Yet the latter consent that if the former gives over to Margaret the heritage of William, son of Richard del Okenshaghe, in Okenshaghe in Clayton on the moors, whenever the said lands descend by right of heritage, purchase, or other way, so that the former have fee and free tenure in them (as the latter have conceded to the former a parcel of land in the same vill, as by a deed of indenture more plainly will appear), as soon as the former be reasonably required by the latter or by their heirs, then the obligation is null and void. Henry and Margaret are to pay Henry, son of Adam, 10*s.* 6*d.* yearly, for all services, on St. Oswald's day.

Clayton, 1 June, 50 Edward III. [619.]

15 August 1376

175. Henry de Rissheton and Margaret his wife grant to Henry de Grymshagh land in Clayton, now farmed by John le

Arowesmyth at a rent of 22*s*. Terms follow for distraint for arrears, about St. Oswald's Day, if the rent is 12 weeks behind. Witn. : Richard de Rissheton, Henry de Shotelesworth, Robert, son of Nicholas de Holden, Robert, son of Adam de Holden, Robert de Catlawe.

Clayton, Feast of Assumption B.V.M., 50 Edward III. [815.]

Seal as in No. 173.

16 August 1378

176. Richard de Rissheton grants to John de Henthorn, chaplain, Mathew de Legh, Elias Johanson de Rishton, Richard de Lascy, and Owen de Penereth, lands in Duncaneshalgh. Witn. : Richard de Townlay, sheriff of Lancaster, John de Baylegh, Robert, son of Nicholas de Holden, Henry de Grymshagh, Robert de Catlowe.

Clayton, Monday after Assumption B.V.M., 2 Ric. II. [603.]

18 December 1384

177. John de Standen grants to Richard de Rissheton, Henry de Rissheton his son, Master Nicholas de Rissheton, clerk, and John del Boghurst,[1] chaplain, land which he got from John de Henthorn, chaplain, Matthew de Legh, Elias Johanson de Rishton, Richard de Lascy, and Wyny [2] de Penereth, with appurtenances, in Duncaneshalgh in the vill of Clayton. Witn. : Robert de Catlawe, William de Hayleghe, William de Ducworth, Richard de Rissheton, junior, Roger de Ducworth.

Clayton, Sunday next before the Nativity, 8 Richard II. [598.]

9 January 1380

178. William de Wetherby, vicar of Blakeburn, and John de Cronyngton, senior, chaplain, give power of attorney to Richard de Rissheton, senior, and Elias Johanson de Rishton to take seisin of a moiety of the manor of Clayton, which Henry de Rissheton lately had by gift and feoffment of the said Richard de Rissheton.

Blakeburn, 9 January, 3 Richard II. [811.]

Two seals : (1) *A mullet;* (2) *A lioncel rampant. Leg. illegible.*

[1] Bowhurst. [2] Owen.

1 August 1384

179. Adam, son of William Hanson of Blakeburn, quit-claims to Henry de Rissheton, Margaret his wife, and Henry de Grymshagh, their heirs and assigns, all rights in Clayton, viz. the land lately in possession of Adam del Rynkestonhalgh. Witn.: William de Wetherby, vicar of the church of Blakeburn, John de Cundecliffe, John de Leuesay, Robert de Catlawe, Henry de Battestwysell.[1]

Blackburn, St. Peter ad Vincula, 8 Richard II. [556.]

Circular seal (of Wetherby (?)): I.H.S. under a cross.

25 July 1390

180. Henry and Margaret de Rissheton grant to John de Standen, brother of Henry de Standen, one-half of Clayton manor, and half a messuage and three acres in Preston, and the homage and service of William Brittwyshull, with half a rent of 13*d.* for an oxgang of land in Huncote, and the homage and service of John del Legh and Isabella his wife, and half of a rent of 1*d.*, or a pair of gloves, for the eighth part of Bronmore.[2] Witn.: John de Townelay, Thomas de Heskayth, Richard Banastre de Aluetham, Henry de Grymshagh, Ralph de Rissheton.

Clayton, St. James the Apostle, 14 Richard II. [809.]

Two seals lost.

1st August 1390

181. John de Standen, brother of Henry de Standen, gives power of attorney to Henry le Comiter of Preston and Richard de Rissheton to take seisin of a moiety of the manor of Clayton on the moors, and land in Preston and Huncote, according to the force of a deed made by Henry and Margaret de Rissheton.

Clayton, Octave of St. James, Apostle, 14 Richard II. [808.]

See preceding deed.

24 June 1397

182. Henry de Rissheton grants to Matthew de Legh, Thomas de Legh, and Richard le Smyth de Rishton, all his lands, etc., viz. the Nether- and the Over-Hayslackes.[3] Witn. as in No. 183.

[1] Bastwell. [2] Brownmore.
[3] In the hamlet of Henfield in Clayton (*V.C.H.* vi. 417 *n.* 8).

Clayton on the moors. Nativity of St. John, Baptist, 21 Ric. II. [805.]

25 December 1397

183. Matthew de Legh, Thomas de Legh, and Richard le Smyth de Rishton, grant to John de Boghurst, chaplain, and Richard, son of Richard de Rishton, the Nether- and Over-Hayslakkes which they had from Henry de Rishton. Witn.: John de Townelay, Robert de Holden de Symondston, Robert de Cattelawe, John, son of Ralph de Clayton, John de Bradhull de Brockholes.

Clayton on the moors. Christmas, 21 Richard II. [806.]

Seals: (1) ? *Thomas Legh;* (2) *Gone;* (3) *Undecipherable*

25 April 1399

184. John del Boghurst, chaplain, and Richard, son of Richard de Rissheton, grant to Master Nicholas de Rissheton, and Richard, son of Henry de Rissheton, the Nether- and Over-Hayslakkes, which they got by gift and feoffment from Matthew de Legh and Richard le Smyth de Rishton. Witn. same as in Nos. 182, 183.

Clayton, St. Mark the Evangelist, 25 April, 22 Ric. II. [810.]

Two seals gone.

7 March 1408

185. [Judgment on Assize (*Latin*).] Before William Gascoigne [1] and his colleagues at Lancaster, Wednesday of 1st week in Lent, 9 Henry IV. R° xvi°. Joan, lately wife of Richard Banastre of Altham, Laurence, son of Richard, Thos. de Dacre, and others unjustly dispossessed Henry de Rissheton from his tenement in Clayton. Joan appeared in the person of Ralf Forster her bailiff. The recognitors state that Joan acted unjustly but not forcibly. Henry claims recovery and damages. Thomas de Dacre and the others are acquitted.

The names of the recognitors follow: Richard de Bolton, Gilbert de Barton, Ralph de Kerden, Richard de Cundecliff, Richard de Belfeld, Ralph de Belfeld, Ralph de Prestwicke, Nicholas de Bamford, Hugh de Burdehull, John de Bredkirk, William del Wode de Gristleyhurst, Roger de Bolton. [814.]

[1] He was chief seneschal of the county in 1395.

18 March 1408

186. [Latin.] John de Bolde, sheriff of Lancaster to the Bailiff of Blakburnshyre, greeting. I have a precept from the King, etc Whereas Henry de Rissheton, before our Justices at Lancaster, recovered a seisin against Joan, lately wife of Richard Banastre de Aluetham, and Laurence, son of Richard, Thomas de Dacre, John de Aluetham de Aluetham, John de Turton, . . . and Richard, son of John Gibson, etc. [*In dorso :*] In virtue of this precept, I, John de Clayton, bailiff of Blakburnshyre, gave full seisin to Henry de Rissheton, in presence of Richard de Bolton, Richard de Cundecliff, Richard de Belsfeld of the same, Ralph Kerden. . . . [589.]

The estate in question seems to be 18 acres of land in Clayton and 2 acres of meadow.

187. Henry Rishton's will, made Wednesday, 17 September 1427, proved Saturday, 29th May 1428. He leaves his body to be buried in the Chapel of St. John, Baptist, in Blackburn Church, and 12*d.* to the vicar and chaplains to pray for his soul; he makes bequests to his daughters, Joan and Ellen, charitable gifts for the poor, a piece of the Holy Cross he leaves to his son Nicholas, and money for repair of the bridge over Hindburn ; and he wishes candles to be placed before the image of the Virgin in Altham Church, and before the High Cross in Blackburn Church.

In dei nomine amen. Ego Henricus de Ryssheton' mente sanus die mercurii proximo post festum exaltacionis sancte crucis anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xxvij^{o} condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam deo et beate Marie et omnibus sanctis eius et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia de Blakeburn' uidelicet in capella sancti Johannis Baptiste subtus tumulum patris mei uersus le soth. Item lego *coram me* optimum animal meum nomine mortuarii. Et memorandum quod aurum et argentum meum proprium ascendit ad septem marcas de quibus lego uicario de Blakburn' ad orandum pro anima mea xii*d.* Item Willelmo de Bolton' et Ricardo de Walker capellanis cuilibet xii*d.* pro eodem. Item lego Johanne filie mee in auxilium maritagii sui, si se gerat honeste de corpore suo, quadraginta solidos. Item lego Elene filie mee in auxilium suum unam marcam. Item lego pro oblacione in die sepulture

mee xl*d.* uidelicet quatuor unum denarium, et si quid inde residuum fuerit detur pauperibus magis indegentibus. Item lego ad distribuendum pauperibus pro anima mea, uidelicet cuilibet unum denarium, decem solidos in die sepulture mee, et si quid residuum fuerit detur postea pauperibus. Item lego Ricardo de Catlaw capellano xii*d.* Item lego Nicholao filio meo illam peciam sancte crucis inclusam in argento deaurato. Item lego ad facturam et ad reparacionem pontis de Hyndeburn' [in] regia strata inter Ryssheton' et Clayton' vis. et viii*d.*, et si patria noluerit tempestiue predictum pontem facere predicta dimidia marca detur per executores meos pro anima mea ubi uiderint expedire. Et memorandum, prout patet indenturis de feoffamento meo, quod dictus uictus competens pro uicinis et pauperibus ad sepulturam meam interessentibus capiatur et soluatur de bonis et catallis in dictis indenturis . . . deliberatis secundum tenorem eorundem. Et ad omnia singula et premissa fideliter adimplenda istos constituo meos executores uidelicet Gilbertum de Cunclife, Ricardum filium meum, Johannem le merser et Ricardum Catlawe capellanum ad adiuuandum eos secundum desiderium eorum . . . et anno predictis. Memorandum quod idem Henricus uult quod omnia uestimenta sua que corpori suo aptata [sunt] dentur pauperibus magis indegentibus per executores suos. Memorandum quod idem Henricus habet in possessione sua de bonis sancte marie de Aluetham decem et nouem solidos et tres denarios de quibus uult quod quinque candele uocate le *grand* competenter fiant annuatim et ponantur coram imagine sancte marie in ecclesia de Aluetham et una cera coram alta cruce in ecclesia de Blakeburn. Ad premissa fideliter adimplenda idem Henricus ordinat et facit Ricardum filium suum custodem monete predicte sancte Marie.

Slit for seal.

In dorso: Probatum fuit presens testamentum coram nobis decano Blakburn' et per nos approbatum et pro eodem pronunciatum apud Clyderhowe die sabbati in septimana pentecostes anno domini MCCCCXXVIII°. Et commissa fuit per nos in forma iuris administracio bonorum defuncti. . . . Gilberto de Cundeclyf, Ricardo filio predicti Henrici de Rissheton', Johanni Merser et Ricardo Catelawe capellano, executoribus defuncti infrascripti. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum officii nostri presenti scripto est appositum dicto die sabbati anno suprascripto.

Endorsed: "Testamentum Henrici de Ryssheton." [552.]

17 March 1428

188. Indenture between Margaret, widow of Henry de Rissheton and Richard, son and heir of Henry. Richard assigns to his mother messuages, lands, and tenements in Clayton on the moors, inherited from Henry, to be held by Margaret as her whole dower issuing from all the lands, etc. held by Henry, during his life, in Rishton, Clayton, and elsewhere in Lancashire. Clayton, 17 March, 6 Henry VI. [53.]

See No. 189. Henry made his will in 1427. His widow was still living in 1449.

18 March 1428

189. Margaret, wife of the late Henry de Risshton, grants to Master Nicholas Risshton her son, John, son of Richard de Legh, Geoffrey de Litteley, and William Starky all lands, etc. which she had as dower from the estate of Henry, to be held by Nicholas, etc. for the term of her life. Also she gives a moiety of the manor of Clayton and all else that she has in Huncote, Preston in Aundernesse, and elsewhere in Lancashire, her own property, to the said four persons, for ever, as well as all her goods and chattels. Witn.: Otto de Holande, Roger de Risshton, Roger de Grymshagh, William de Cattelawe, John le Mercer.

At Clayton on the Moors, 18 March, 6 Henry VI. [807.]

No. 32 above shows that Richard, son-and-heir of Henry de Rishton, gave to the four Trustees (as above) his quarter of Rishton manor which Margaret his mother had and gave to the same Trustees.

31 January, 33 Henry VI. 1455

190. Variance and debate having arisen between Richard Rysshetton of Donkenhalghe (1) and William Starky (2), they agree to abide the award and dome of Ralph, Abbot of Whalley,[1] and Ralph of Duckworth, vicar of Prestecote, and each is bound to the other in £40. The arbitrators have taken upon them the office of domesmen, both sides having been heard, "because that grete hevyness was like to fall therein." William is to be fully accorded with Richard and his friends except Thomas Felden and his sons. Richard is to pay into the hands of Abbot Ralph ten marks to the profit and behoof of William, viz. 4 marks at the feast of St. Chad next, 40*s.* on St. Giles' day, and 40*s.* at the Nativity of our Lord. [732.]

Signet of the Abbot of Whalley over a signet, crowned "R," probably for Rishton.

[1] Ralph Clitheroe was abbot in 1455.

3 February, 33 Henry VI. 1455

191. Indenture between Elyn, relict of Christopher Brown (1), and Henry of Ryscheton and Christopher Duckworth, " and all theyre feloschyppe that werene present with thame at that tyme that the said Christopher Brown toke his dethes wound " (2). By the agreement each party is bound to other in forty marks to fulfil the dome of Robert Schirburne the younger, esquire, and Robert Walmersley of all actions, etc. for the death of the said Christopher. " Whereupon we (Robert and Robert) all chalengez and onswarse ymong the said parties by us herd, knawne and underston by gude deliberacion and by agrement and assent of both . . . we demyn and awarden all to be full friends." Elyn is to " relese, cesse and lose the accion of appeal against Henry Ryscheton and Christopher Duckworth," as for the death of Brown, and to deliver to Henry before " fastyns Ewyn " [1] next, such release in form. Elyn is not to shew " any malys by awe or lawe and not to lett the said Henry in having coroner's quest " as for the death of Brown. Henry is to pay Elyn ten marks, before next Sunday, and 20*s.* within eight days of the Nativity of St. John, Baptist, next (1455), and 20*s.* within eight days of the Nativity of our Lord, 1456, and 20*s.* within eight days of the Nativity of our Lord, 1457, and 20*s.* at the Nativity, 1458. [653.]

At Ribchester.

Two seals, of which one remains.

Deed 728, 15 April 1456, shows that William Browne and Edward his son, and others, bound themselves in £40 to Henry Rishton to perform the award of Ralph Clitheroe, Abbot of Whalley.

Deed 559 shows that five of the Wilson family of " the Choo," Billington, were bound to Rishton in £40, to obey the award of Robert Shirburn of the Stonyhurst in the same matter.

16 August 1455

192. John Whytaker de Simondston, John, son of Thomas Feldend of Sparth, and Christopher, brother of the same, are bound to Richard Rissheton of Clayton in £40.

If Thomas, and Margaret his wife, John, Christopher, Edmund Feldend, Isabella, eldest daughter of Thomas and Margaret, on the one part, and Richard Rissheton, on the other, keep the

[1] Fastyn's even. Hens are recorded as being paid as part rent the evening before Shrove Tuesday (Jas. Murray, *Life in Scotland*).

award of Ralph, Abbot of Whalley, before All Saints Day next, the obligation is void. [746.]

The Day after the Assumption B.V.M., 33 Henry VI.

Three seals, not armorial.

18 November, 38 Henry VI. 1459

193. John Stalkinford de Aluetham gives to Robert Shirburn de le Stanyhurst and John Pudsay, esquires, all his goods and chattels, without reserve. Witn.: Henry Grymshagh, Robert Shotilsworth, Robert Passelieu. [645.]

11 November (*c.* 1456–1466)

194. Right trusty and well-beloved syrs, I commend me unto you Letyng you to wete that I am enfourmed that certen ffelischippe of youres has taken a distresse apon our Holcarre lands, the wheche I am enfourmed was taken by nyght agaynes ye lawe, the whech stresse I wille aduise you and praye you at the instance of my writing to se that hit be deliuered again, and to lette the mater rest in the same fourme as Harre Rissheton and Otuell Nowell were agreet apon affore me apon Seturday last past, and as I onderstand to abide the ordenance, dome, and awarde of Richard Carlele and Hugh Gartside, wherefore I wille ye do the same for the more Inconveniens that may fall you by for; and ye so wille doo if thaie cannot make agrement among you, I will see an euen mean betwix bothe the parties as concious truthe and lawe requires. And Crist kepe you. Writen at lathum apon Senct Martyn daye,

Thomas lorde Stanley.

Endorsed. To the Trusty and wellbeloved Nicholas Tempas (Tempest) and Henry of Rissheton. [63.]

Thomas, first Lord Stanley (1456), died 1459; he was succeeded by his son Thomas, second Lord Stanley. It is not clear which was the writer of this letter.

Deed 758 shows Hugh Gartside alive in September 1486, contemporary with Sir T. Tempest, son of Nicholas.

20 June 1459

195. Indenture between Master Nicholas Rissheton, clerk, Master Ralph Duckworth, clerk, Henry Rissheton of Clayton on the moors, John Walford de Woluerton, Peter Rissheton on the

one part, and Richard Russheton de Stodley (Studley, co. Warw.) and Margaret, his wife,[1] on the other part. The former let to the latter their manor of Holt and a messuage called Holtplace (which the former had lately by gift and concession of the latter[2]) for forty years. There is one rose to pay to the chief lord, and after the death of the latter, the former are to receive £10. Services are to be paid to the chief lord. [534.]

Five seals, the third being an R.

25 June 1460

196. Henry, etc. . . . We have released to Henry de Ruysshton, lately of Dunkenhalgh, gentleman, otherwise called Henry de Ryssheton of Clayton on the moors, otherwise Henry Ryxton, lately of London, gentleman, or Henry de Russheton, lately of Stodley in the county of Warwick, or under whatever other name, all felonies, insurrections, rebellions, transgressions and offences done until the 20th November last, viz. before the feast of St. Edmund, King and Martyr. . . . Henry's outlawry is recalled, and he is assured the King's peace. Witness myself at Coventry, 25 June, 38 year of our reign. In later hand, in Latin, " enrolled before the King at Westminster, 3 Edward IV. at Easter Term (1463) [Ro. ii. int. roll 5]." Endorsed: " Copia carte perdonacionis Henrici Ryssheton." [610.]

2 August, 38 Henry VI. 1460

197. Henry Rishton resumes control of property from Trustees for a term of years and covenants to give account of his management.

Indenture between Thomas Lord Stanley, Hugh Assheton, Reginald Walton, esquires (1), and Henry Rissheton (2). The former give over to the latter and Agnes his wife all goods and chattels, moveable and immoveable, live and dead, which Henry gave to them lately by a certain writing, dated 14 July, 38 Henry VI. for twenty years. The same goods are due to Henry and Agnes by agreement of the debtors aforesaid, made in presence of neighbours of Clayton and Rissheton. Witn.: Robert Shirburn, junior, William Syngleton de Broghton, Robert Chernoke, esquires. [727.]

Three seals: (1) *Eagle and child;* (2) *Stag;* (3) *Two birds.*

[1] See *V.C.H.* vi. 420, and *supra*, p. 9. [2] Dated 17 June 1459 [711].

10 March 1464

198. Henry Rissheton of Clayton on the moors, Ralph Holden de Aspeden in Oswaldtwyssill, and Richard Cuncliffe are bound to Richard Banastre of Brokden in Craven, in £200. If Alase Mitchell stand to perform an award before the first day of the next sessions at Lancaster, the bond is void.

Given on Saturday of the third week in Lent, 4 Edward IV. [755.]

16 August 1464

199. Richard Banastre of Brokden in Craven, Richard Banastre "de la Fayrehurst," and Laurence Aynesworth of Preston in Amounderness are bound to Henry Rishton in £200. If Richard Banastre and all such as were sued in a writ of appeal at Lancaster assizes at the suit of Alice, late wife of Nichol Michell, for the death of the said Nichol, stand to the award and doom of Thomas, lord Stanley, the bond is void. [751.]

6 February, 7 Edward IV. 1468

200. Indenture between Robert Rose of North Dyghton, Yorks, and Richard Rose his brother (1), and Henry Rissheton of Clayton on the moors (2). Both parties, by assent of John, son and heir of John Pooge of Mysterton (Notts), and "Nepewe" of the said Robert and Richard, agree to a marriage between John and Margaret, daughter of Henry Rissheton, on Tuesday after St. Mark's Day, if John and Margaret be then in "plener" life when John comes to twenty-one years. John is to give Margaret an income of twenty marks on Mysterton, Tyckhill, and West Redeford (Retford). [734.]

Three seals: (1) *Illegible;* (2) *Stag couchant;* (3) *R. with crown.*

Deed 752 is a bond of £200 to the same purpose.

12 September, 15 Edward IV. 1475

201. Indenture between Henry Ryssheton (1) and Hugh Adlyngton, senior, and Robert his son and heir (2). The latter are agreed and sworn upon the Holy Gospels that neither "they ne Sissell, wife of Hugh, nor Elizabeth, wife of Robert, shall not make nor have made any forbarre Statute merchant, Statute of Staple,[1] grant of comyn (common), rent charge or any incumbrance" on the inheritance of Hugh, Robert, Sissell, and Elizabeth, but that all shall descend to Hugh Adlyngton, son and heir

[1] *i.e.* Bond made in presence of the Mayor of the Staple.

of Robert, and his heirs. The latter party are also bound to Henry to perform a covenant to be made at Robert's cost. Witn. : Robert Cundeclyffe of Dynkeley, Thomas Frekylton, Gilbert Ryssheton, junior, etc. [330.]

24 September, 15 Edward IV. 1475

202. Indenture between Hugh Adlyngton, senior, and Robert his son and heir (1), and Henry Ryssheton (2). Hugh, junior, shall be ready to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, and to provide estate in Adlington and Chorley, free from claims of dower on the part of Cecily, wife of Hugh, senior, and Elizabeth, wife of Robert Adlyngton, and Henry is bound in £40 to Hugh, the elder, and Robert. [613.]

Two seals.

Deed 738, 4 October 1475, is a bond of Robert Adlyngton and Hugh his son, Christopher Worthington, and Nicholas Hyton, to Henry Rissheton, for 100 marks.

4 October, 15 Edward IV. 1475

203. Hugh Adlyngton, senior, Robert his son, Thurstan, son of William Anderton, Thomas Longworth, and Gilbert Chernok are bound to Henry Rissheton in £200.

Neither Hugh nor Robert nor Cecil nor Elizabeth are to " feffe or wyll or by Statute Merchant, Statute of Stapull,[1] graunt or alienate their lands in Adlyngton, Dokesbury, Worthyngton, Coppull, Chorley, Thornton in Amondernesse, Holmes Trauals or Erleigh. All is to revert to Hugh the younger, or failing him to Cecil and Elizabeth, with remainder to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Rissheton, to the value of six marks, for her lifetime. [754.]

5 October, 15 Edward IV. 1475

204. Indenture between Henry Rissheton (1) and Robert and Hugh Adlyngton (2) recalls deed 738 (note to No. 202). Yet Henry grants that if any devorce or sewyt be had between Hugh and Elizabeth for any mysgovernance, discorde, precontracte, affinite, sibberaden,[2] etc. on the part of Hugh, Robert and Hugh, then the latter repay to the former all such money

[1] *i.e.* Bond made in presence of the Mayor of the Staple.
[2] Degree of kinship. Cf. " Cursor Mundi " :

" Jhesu brother called was he
For Sibrede, worshipe and beauté."

as he, Henry, has paid to Hugh, senior, Robert, etc. for the marriage before the day of such devorce made, and the sentence thereof gyffen by any Juge Christian under seale awthentike, within two years of such devorce made and gyffen by sentence of holy kyrke. [737.]

Both seals gone.

23 June 1488

205. Nicholas, son and heir of Henry Rissheton, gives to Robert his brother, lands, now in the tenure of William Catlowe in Clayton on the Moors for life. Power of attorney is given to Henry Grymeshawe. Witn.: Robert Shirburne de Stanyhurst, Esq., Richard of the same, Kt., Richard Banastre, Esq., Lawrence Townley, Henry Holden.

Donkynhalgh, vigil of St. John, Baptist, 3 Henry VII. [759.]

5 August 1493

206. Nicholas Rissheton, esquire, and Richard Banastre[1] de Aluetham for himself, Henry Grimshaw, and Edmund Starky, are bound to John Talbot, knight, in 200 marks, payable at Christmas. Richard, son and heir of Nicholas Rissheton, is to marry Anne, daughter of Sir John Talbot, under the terms of an Indenture, made 4 August, 8 Henry VII.

5 August, 8 Henry VII. [612.]

Deed 760 shows that on 7 August 1508 Margaret Risshton, widow of Nicholas, and daughter of Sir John Radcliffe, her husband being lately deceased, was bound in 100 marks to keep the award of Sir Richard Shirburn and others upon pretensions and claims for life upon lands in Lancashire and Warwick.

1555–1556

207. Final Concord. Ralph Rishton, gent. plaintiff. John Rishton, Esq., deforciant. John sells to Ralph for 200 marks the manor of Holt (co. Warwick), held by Dorothy Southworth for life, being part of the inheritance of her husband, John. [437.]

For the alienation of the Dunkenhalgh estates by John Rishton to Ralph Rishton of Pouthalgh, see *V.C.H.* vi. 420.

26 October, 3, 4 Philip and Mary, 1556

208. Indenture between Rt. worshipful Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, Kt. (1), and Ralph, son and heir-apparent

[1] Henry Grimshaw is crossed out and Richard Banastre written in.

of Roger Rishton of Puttaughe [1] (2). The latter gives, grants, etc. all reversion of the manor of Holte (Warwick), which should revert to Ralph after the death of Dorothy (sister of Sir John Southworth), who is seised of it for life. Dorothy is to be free of any dower payable to Elen, lately wife of Henry Rishton. Sir John is to pay 200 marks at the chapel on the north [2] side of Blagburne parish church.

Sealed, signed, etc. in presence of Rob. Ffaryngton, Rauf Barton, Wm. Preston, Henry Southworth, Mastrys Dorathe Southworth, Gregorye Butler, and divers other persons worthy credence. [384.]

1556–1558

209. In February 1556 Ralph Rishton paid John Rishton 800 marks for the title of "Dongnaugh" (Dunkenhalgh) in Clayton, and for land in Little Catterall, Lancaster and Scotforth. This was the property of Anne, widow (grandmother of John), who retains it for life. Also land in Church and Oswaldtwisle which Elena, widow (mother of John), has for life is to revert to Ralph, who pays to the King and Queen 53*s.* 4*d.* (A and B).

Again on 21 Jan. 1558 Sir Thomas Talbot leases by indenture to Ralph, son of Roger of Powtalgh, "for good and faithful service done and to do to him," the manor of Dunkenhalgh, now in the tenure of Dame Anne Stanley, widow, for thirty-one years at a peppercorn rent, and if Ralph dies before the expiry of the lease, the property reverts to Sir Thomas [marked A and B and C].

Ellen (née Butler, of Rawcliffe) died on 3rd September 1557, and at the inquest taken at Bury, 26 Sept., she was found to have possessed 10 messuages, 4 cottages, 40 acres of arable land, 10 of meadow, 60 of pasture, 100 of moor, with moss and turbary in Lancaster, Scotforth and Carleton, and a free burgage of the value of 5*s.* clear. To this John succeeded, being of 25 years of age and more. [709.]

210. By an Indenture of Sale, made 8 July, 3 Eliz. 1561, Ralph Rishton of Dunkenhalgh gave to Giles Dewhurst of the same, all the manor of Dunkenhalgh of the annual value of £5, 6*s.* 8*d.* clear, and 4 messuages now held by Thomas Duckworth, Agnes, wife of Thomas Grymeshaw, Laurence Haworth and Richard Asmoll (Aspinall), each paying 4 marks ; also a messuage in Church, of the value of 26*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now in the tenure of Ralph Rishton, but lately of John Waddington; also lands in

[1] Pouthalgh in Church. [2] The Osbaldeston Chapel.

Rishton and Oswaldtwisle to the value of £4 yearly. Power of attorney is given to Miles Asmoll, agent to William Farington, and Lawrence Haworth. Seisin was given on the 13th July following. [820.]

Giles Dewhurst (see *Chet. Soc.*, O.S., vol. ciii. p. xxvi) was Captain Ralph Rishton's servant in the wars; from the same source it appears that Thomas Duckworth was formerly in the army with Sir Thomas Talbot (Rishton's commander) and servant to Lady Anne Stanley of the Holt. Dewhurst seems to be acting as feoffee in a settlement of the estates by Ralph Rishton on his eldest son by Anne, who was his third wife (*V.C.H.* vi. 420 and cf. No. 220).

211. On 8 Feb. 13 Elizabeth, 1571, Ralph Rishton of Dunkenhalgh was bound to William his brother in £300, in an arbitration by Thomas Walmysley, of Lincoln's Inn, learned in the law, and John Asmoll. [704.]

212. By Indenture, made 27 June, 13 Elizabeth, 1571, between Ralph Rishton of Dunkenhalgh, esquire, Roger his son and heir-apparent, and Giles Dewhurst, agent to Ralph (1), and Thomas and Richard Walmysley (2), the former release to the latter the messuage and mansion of Dunkenhalgh, the Mown field, Calfhey, Conerie, Brereybank, Robert Riding, Wheat Peighle, Fernyriding, Over and Lower meadow in Clayton, le Shay in Rishton, between the water of Henburne on the west and the lane (*venella*) called Blacklone on the north as far as the common waste of Heyndfeild, except a building called Garner *scilt.* Attorneys are Thomas and Oliver Levesay, brothers. There are four endorsements of four each, five of them being by members of the Walmesley name. [819.]

27 August 1571

213. Fine of the capital messuage of Dunkenhalgh, before Richard Harpur and Chr. Wray. Thos. Walmysley of Lyncolne's Inn, gent. and Richard his brother, plaintiffs; Ralph Ryssheton, Esq., Anna, wife of Roger, his son and heir-apparent, Giles and Margaret Dewhurst, deforciants. Walmysley pays £70 for one messuage, 2 tofts, one dovecot, 2 gardens, 1 orchard, 4 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 20 of pasture, 16 of wood, 40 of moor, 20 of moss in Clayton and Rishton, and common of pasture [89.]

Roger, son and heir-apparent of Ralph Rishton of Pouthalgh and Dunkenhalgh, was seemingly dead or incapable before this fine was levied. Ralph left no legitimate issue (*V.C.H.* vi. 401). In a lawsuit with his brother and heir, William, Walmesley afterwards alleged that Roger and a younger brother had been living as late as 1582 (*ibid.* 420). Cf. No. 220.

18 August 1572

214. Fine at Lancaster, Monday after the Assumption B.V.M., 14 Elizabeth, before Richard Harpur and Christopher Wray. Laurence Duckesbury, plaintiff, Ralf Ryssheton, gent., and Anna, his wife, deforciants ; with Giles and Margaret Dewhurste. Laurence pays £40 for " the Marledearthe " in Clayton, to the four deforciants, and takes possession. [79.]

215. By a release executed on 22 March, 15 Elizabeth, 1573, William Rishton of Powtehalghe quitclaimed to Thomas Walmysley of Dunkenhalgh and Richard his brother, a messuage called Dunkenhalgh, and Brerebank, the Meadows, Calfhey, Mownefield, Conyrie, Fernyridinge, the Shay, and Woulfenden. [798.]

Seal : W. R. crowned.

The delivery of this is given by Thomas Walmysley the elder, John and William Rishton.

216. On 2 September, 16 Elizabeth, 1574, Lawrence Duxbury of Great Harwood sold to Thomas Walmesley land called Roughey and Upper and Nether Marled Earth, Roughey Wood, le Hagge, lately in occupation of Lawrence Duxbury and Alexander Rishton of Sparth. [817.]

13 September, 17 Elizabeth, 1575

217. Laurence Ducksbury of Great Harwood, yeoman, releases to Thomas Walmsley " de Dunkenhalghe " all his rights in Claton on the moors, viz. Roughe Hey, alias Upper Marled Earth, 12 acres ; Nether Marled Earth, alias Rough Hey, 12 acres, a close or wood, called Rough Hey wood, next the said pasture, 2 acres, lately in tenure of Thomas Walmysley, and Alexander Rysheton of Sparthe. Signed, etc. in presence of Roger Chewe, William Ryshton, Alexander Duckysburie. [86.]

18 April 1576

218. Fine, Monday, 18 April, 18 Eliz. " Rishton, Clayton, Church, Holt Mill." Before Richard Harpur and Robert Monnson. Thomas Walmesley, gent., plaintiff, William Farrington, Ric. Lyvesay, and John Clayton deforciants. Thomas Walmesley pays £200, and receives one water mill, one fuller's mill, 16 gardens, 12 orchards, 18 acres of land, 30 acres meadow, 80 pasture, 10 wood in Rishton and Clayton. [88.]

219. By an Indenture tripartite, dated 13 October, 20 Elizabeth, 1578, Thomas Walmsley, Sergeant-at-law, Alexander Rishton of Sparth and Isabel, widow of Robert Cunliffe of Sparth (for herself and Christopher, son and heir of Robert, being a minor), agree that whereas Walmesley is seised as in his demesne, as of fee, of nine marks land, lacking 20*d.* of ancient value, in Clayton, and Robert Cunliffe was seised in fee of lands and tenements of the ancient yearly value of 36*s.* 8*d.*, all which was holden of Nicholas Bannester of Altham in socage by fealty, and 10*d.* rent is due at St. Oswald's feast, Walmesley will pay 6*d.* and a halfpenny, yearly, Alexander, three halfpence and one half farthing, Isabel, three halfpence and three half farthings. [795.]

Notes from Judge Walmesley's MS. fol. 15 *sqq.* 1590.

" Dunkenhalgh et terres in Clayton super moras et Rissheton que fuere Inheritance de John Rissheton, armiger."

220. John Rishton, son and heir of Henry, held the moiety of the Manor of Clayton, as well as Dunkenhalgh, extending as far as the Ringstonehalgh. Rishton also held " as of the manor of Clayton," an ancestor having married Margaret of Clayton; he also was seised of the fourth part of Rishton Manor and his title therein " seemeth to be so ancient as I do not find the original thereof." Mr. Talbot of Bashall held the three parts residue of the manor.

John Rishton, being found by office thus seised on the death of his father, made an Indenture (2 Feb. 2-3 Philip and Mary, 1556) with Rauf, son and heir of Roger of Powthalgh, for £400 and £10 annuity,[1] payable to John, on condition that the latter sold Dunkenhalgh and all his other lands to Rauf. Eventually John

[1] An annuity was payable only as long as the grantor lived.

levied a fine at Lancaster, and the estates passed to Rauf.[1] There appears to have been an objection to the sale made on behalf of Anne, *née* Talbot of Salesbury, John's grandmother, and Ellen (*née* Butler), his mother, that they had a life interest in the estates. In the same year a recovery was made by William, brother of Rauf, to Rauf, of the manor of Dunkenhalgh. In July, 3 Elizabeth, 1561, Rauf enfeoffed Giles Dewhurst, with Dunkenhalgh and lands in Rishton, Church, and Oswaldtwisle, and in February 1562, Giles reinfeoffed Rauf. William protested against these transfers but in vain, for Rauf sold the land, to which he proved his claim in 1571, to Thomas Walmesley and his brother Richard—" I named Richard onely of Truste," says the Judge—in June 1583, and Rauf, Anne,[2] and Roger as well as Giles Dewhurst renounced all pretensions.

Rauf Rishton had again been in trouble in 1573, and in January had made over his property (late John Rishton's) to pay his debts, and to provide an annuity for his third wife, Anne Rishton. This lady was a sister of Sir Percival Hart of Lullingston, Kent, and was widow to Edmund Talbot, also to Sir Jas. Stanley, and eventually outlived Rauf, till 1612 (having undergone a sham marriage to John Rishton as well). The Judge calls Anne Rauf's " reputed " wife, for it is impossible to say which, if any, of his three wives was lawfully married to him. Rauf had also two sons and three daughters by Anne, for whom provision had to be made. In 15, 18, and 20 Elizabeth, further transfers of land were made to, and securities taken by the Judge from Rauf, Roger his son, and William his brother, the actions going on until December 1590, when these entries were being made in the Judge's book.

Then came the question of " services." These passed by sale of John and Rauf Rishton's property, though not conveyed to William Rishton as brother and heir to Rauf, and then to Roger as son and heir to Rauf, if he was legitimate, and so Roger's title had to be bought by the Judge in May 1578.

There are ancient evidences (continues the Judge) that Clayton is a manor, and that there are divers freeholds in it, and Altham and Clayton agreed as to the enclosures on the waste or common, " which deed Mr. Grimshaw hath under seal, and I have an ancient paper thereof." Still a yearly rent of 10*d.* had been paid for the Dunkenhalgh lands to Nicholas Bannester of

[1] There is a lease of Dunkenhalgh by Sir T. Talbot, the year of his death, 1558, to Rauf " for good services " at a peppercorn rent (No. 209).

[2] Rauf's wife.

Altham, and the Judge, Alexander Rishton of Sparth, and Robert Cunliffe's widow agree as to what proportion each should pay (No. 219).

Another difficulty was the existence of Geoffrey Rishton. Anne, third wife of Rauf, had been previously married, perforce, to John Rishton, and apparently the former marriage had not been legally dissolved, therefore Geoffrey was John's son and heir, and in 1591 he released all title in Rishton, Clayton, and Church to the Judge.

IV MISCELLANEOUS DEEDS

221. Letters patent from William de Tockhole, prior of the hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem, to Walter Lofthouse, chaplain, appointing him attorney and agent at Stidd, near Ribchester, for the care of the place of the Holy Saviour there (25 October 1306).

Pateat uniuersis per presentes quod nos frater William de Tochale sancte domus Hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalem prior humilis in Anglia ordinauimus fecimus et constituimus dilectum nobis in Christo Walterum de Lofthous, capellanum, attornatum nostrum et procuratorem ad locum nostrum sancti Saluatoris et bona nostra ibidem custodienda et saluanda et ad alia loco nostro facienda persequenda que nobis et nostris prodesse poterunt. In cuius rei testimonium eidem Waltero has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes sigillo nostro signatas duraturas donec easdem reuocauerimus. Datum apud Melchburn, die Martis ante festum Apostolorum Symonis et Jude, anno regni regis Edwardi xxxiv. [703.]

Walter de Lofthouse was warden in 1339 (*V.C.H.* vii. 59), see also *Trans. Lanc. and Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* xxviii. 1911. Rents for Stidd were paid to the treasurer at Clerkenwell. The Hospitallers had lands in Accrington, Salesbury, Ediholes, Dutton, Wheatley and other places in this neighbourhood. Cf. also Nos. 1 and 12.

Sentence of Excommunication

222. The Dean of Blackburn summons the vicars of Blackburn and Whalley and the curates of the chapels attached to the two parishes to excommunicate with solemn ceremony some person or persons unknown who have done injury to Henry Rishton, unless they make amends within a fortnight.

Bells are to be rung, candles lighted and extinguished, and the cross held erect, as often as Henry properly requires it (3 June 1414).

Decanus Blakeburnie[1] uicariis ecclesiarum de Whaley et Blakeburn ac omnibus et singulis capellanis parochialium capellarum dictis ecclesiis annexarum salutem in auctore salutis. Querelam Henrici Ryshton coram nobis grauem audiuimus continentem quod quidam filii iniquitatis, perdicionis sue salutis immemores, quorum nomina et personae penitus ignorantur, diuersa dampna non modica dicto Henrico fecerunt, uobis per eundem uiua uoce exponenda que ad forum spectant ecclesiasticum. Quocirca uobis et uestrum cuilibet in uirtute sancte obediencie qua nobis tenemini firmiter iniungentes mandamus quatenus moneatis omnes et singulos huiusmodi malefactores cum suis complicibus et fautoribus uniuersis quod infra quindecim dies a tempore monicionis uestre continue numerandas dicto Henrico satisfaciant ut *tenentur*.[2] Alioquin omnes huiusmodi malefactores cum suis complicibus et fautoribus uniuersis in genere excommunicetis, pulsatis campanis, candelis accensis et extinctis, ac cruce in manibus erecta, et cum omni solempnitate ecclesiastica quacumque debita concurrente, quoties et quando per partem dicti Henrici congrue fueritis requisiti, uel aliquis uestrum congrue fuerit requisitus. Datum apud Blakeburn die dominica infra Pentecosten Anno Domini millesimo CCCCXIIII. [368.]

Seal (about 1 *inch diam.): Roman head.*

4 May 1589

223. After my very hartie commendacions. Where her Majestie for very good respecte, And for the gracious good opinion she conceavethe of your learning and upright proceeding in matter of justice hathe been pleased to appointe you to the place and calling of a Judge, in the Cowrte of Common Pleaze: I am comaunded by theise my letters to signifie this her good pleasure unto you, And to requier you withall, to dispose your other business, And to prepare yourself to passe unto that service accordingly: Her Majestie not dowbting but she shall receave contentment, in having made this choice of you, to the relief and cumforte of her Subjectes, for whose good you ar especiallv called

[1] Geoffrey Banastre was vicar of Blackburn at this date. At a later date he signed as " Dean " also.

[2] Reading uncertain. Mr. John Brownbill suggested "sequitur."

to this place. You shall receave the patent of this your calling, so soone as it shall please her highnes, the same shall be passed unto you. And so, Sir, I bidde you very hartiely fare well. ffrom the Cowrte, at Whytehall. The iiij of Maye 1589.

Your very loving frende,

CHR. HATTON, *Cancr*. [289.]

Endorsed : (1) My Lord Chancellor's letter ; (2) to be Justice ; (3) Mr. Justice Walmesley to be a Judge, 1589.

(In another hand, probably the Judge's.) The superscription of this Letter was this :

To the R. Worshipfull my verie good ffrende Mr. Serjeant Walmysley gevethe.

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Extracts from the Manchester Churchwardens' Accounts

1664-1710

BY

ERNEST BROXAP, M.A.

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INTRODUCTION

The following extracts from the accounts of the Churchwardens of Manchester Parish in the second half of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century are taken from a folio MS. volume now in the John Rylands Library. Its history is an illustration of the carelessness with which records of this kind were formerly treated. The volume is prefaced by a note by Mr. James Crossley, President of the Chetham Society from 1847 to 1883, stating that he bought it in 1862 "from a Gentleman residing near Wigan, whose Father was a Collector of antiquities and possessed it amongst other similar records. It appears to have been disposed of along with the remains of H. Chetham's Library in the Cathedral to a dealer in Shudehill, by whom it was sold and so came into that person's possession. The books were disposed of by the then Churchwardens, being considered, I suppose, of no value." The Book.

The volume contains the figures of the money raised by Church Levies in the parish, and by the purchase of graves in Manchester Churchyard, and its expenditure by the Churchwardens, chiefly on repairs to the Church and in maintenance of public worship. It has no relation to their duties as Overseers of the Poor. In each year a meeting of all the Churchwardens fixed the number of "layes" to be imposed. This meeting was usually in April or May, but sometimes in other months, even as late as November. In the period covered by this book the scale is always the same, being stated as "after the rate of 12*d.* per £ of antient rent to be taxed and rated upon the Towne and Parish, according to the best value of former presidents that may appeare

Division of Manchester Parish.

in the last Church booke or any other to have been laid or paid at any time heretofore." The townships and hamlets of the parish were grouped in six divisions, Manchester "towne," and Salford, Blackley, Newton, Withington, and Stretford. The parish extended as far as Blackley on the north, Didsbury on the south, Denton and Haughton on the east, and Stretford on the west. In 1664 there is a slight variation, which may mark an earlier grouping, Gorton being separated from Newton, and forming with Openshaw and Both Ardwicks a group by itself; but this does not afterwards occur, the arrangement being the same throughout. There are 34 places in the list altogether,[1] in addition to which the tenants of a deceased landowner in Crumpsall are separately assessed.

The number of "layes" imposed in each year varies from one to six, one and a half and two being the most common. In the 47 years covered by this book, 21 had two lays and 11 one and a half; only 4 years had one lay and 4 had two and a half.

Assessment.

The remainder is made up of three lays in each of 3 years, four lays in 2, and five and six in 1 year each. The total assessed for one lay was £40 from the whole parish. The largest of the groups was Withington, containing 10 townships[2] and assessed at nearly one-third of each year's total; Newton (seven townships) comes next with one-fifth, Manchester itself was responsible for about one-sixth.

The usual number of Churchwardens was eight, three for Manchester and one for each of the five country groups, but the full number was evidently not always elected.[3] The form of

[1] Cf. the account of Manchester Parish given in the *Notitia Cestrensis*, vol. ii. pt. 1 (Chet. Soc., O.S., 19), p. 65. Bishop Gastrell called Withington a Chapelry by itself. His order of groups is also different, being (1) Manchester, (2) Salford, (3) Newton, (4) Withington, (5) Blackley, (6) Stretford.

[2] Eleven counting Haughton which was assessed with Denton.

[3] In 1673, 1697, 1702 and probably other years, there were only seven Churchwardens, two for Manchester and one each for the other groups. Mr. Harland gives a list of the Churchwardens in *Court Leet Records*, vol. i. (Chet. Soc., O.S., No. 63, p. 195), but he gives three wardens in every year, the third name in the years above mentioned being Churchwarden for Salford. There are also two names wrong in Mr. Harland's list. In 1675 Joseph Briddon should be Joseph Werden, and in 1693 Edmund Wands should be Edmund Travis.

arrangement of these accounts is usually the same : (1) A statement of the Churchwardens' meeting at which the lays were assessed. This should be signed by all the Churchwardens with their name or mark, for one of the eight was often illiterate, and in 1688 as many as three ; but all the Churchwardens did not always sign, even when there was the full number. (2) The amounts assessed, usually by groups, though sometimes separate sums are placed against the first 18 names. (3) The amounts actually paid, arrears and charges being deducted from the assessments. These are always given by groups. (4) The income from "grave-rooms," which consists merely of names and amounts, only in isolated cases the position of the grave or any personal particulars being given. The cost of a grave varied from 4*s.* 10*d.* to 13*s.*, and the numbers from 11 in 1708 to 37 in 1681. The average yearly number throughout this period is about 25. (5) Details of the expenditure, followed by (6) a list of persons in arrears of payment, and the accounts generally conclude with a rough balance-sheet, which is sometimes audited by the incoming town Churchwardens. Form of the Accounts. Income.

A difference in form occurs in some of the later years, where the separate statements of the country Churchwardens are given in detail. One example of each form has therefore been given in full : 1666, the first year in which the accounts are complete (see p. 1), and 1682, the first year in which all the outlying divisions appear (see p. 10).

The details of Expenditure made up the largest section of the book, and, as stated above, the maintenance of the fabric and of public worship were the principal items. Communion wine cost about £9 yearly (180 quarts at 10*s.* per quart being used in 1682). Communion bread generally required 1*s.* for each celebration, which was monthly, on the first Sunday in each month ; as well as on Christmas Day and Good Friday, when the attendance was evidently smaller. A new prayer-book for the Church cost 12*s.* 6*d.*, and washing the two chaplains' surplices for the year 1664, 8*s.* Even repair and replacing of the chaplains' hoods come into the Churchwardens' Accounts, and in 1667 two new ones were made for £2 : 5 : 6. Candles for the winter only required Expenses.

Repairs. 6*s*. There are numerous items for repair of the Church walls, tower, and gates, the windows, and clock, and for decorating; and some illustrations of current wages and prices are supplied. The ordinary day's wage for workmen was from 10*d*. to 1*s*. 2*d*. per day; but extra money was usually given for ale. The sexton was paid £1 yearly, but was provided with a gown, and had extra pay for odd jobs. The clerk had 7*s*. 6*d*. each quarter, and 10*s*. for keeping the register, £3 : 10*s*. in all. In 1665 six flaggons (Communion pewter) cost £4 : 10*s*. A new ladder cost from 7*s*. to 15*s*., no doubt according to length; a wheelbarrow, 6*s*. 9*d*.; a bucket, 3*s*. 6*d*.; a spade, 3*s*.; a hammer, 8*d*. Bell rope cost 6*d*. per lb. Bricks were 1*s*. per hundred.

The Bells. The Church bells were recast twice during this period. In 1664 there were only 5, but in 1679 they were recast into 6, by William Noone at Congleton.[1] This was the year when 5 lays were imposed. The Churchwardens made rules for ringing in future, as the bells had been damaged by rough usage (see p. 29), and it is therefore surprising to find that only 27 years later another renewal was necessary. Evidently the parishioners were surprised, and the proposal caused some confusion. The Churchwardens thought it necessary to have the support of a public meeting (see p. 37), and although they had the votes of nearly all present their difficulties were not at an end. Six lays were imposed, the highest number in any year covered by this book; and the three Manchester Churchwardens had to remain in office for three years in order to see their scheme through. The accounts for 1706, 1707 and 1708 are all run together; and in the remaining two years of the book, the lays were fixed not by the Churchwardens themselves, but by a parish meeting (see p. 37). This recasting was done by Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester, and the peal was henceforward eight bells instead of six.[2] Curiously enough, the payments for this renewal cannot be traced, the only two made direct to Rudhall being £30 and £15, the second of which is described as payment in full; whereas in 1679 the recasting cost £71.

[1] In 1686 the first bell was again recast by William Noone for £7 : 10*s*., but this was done at Nottingham (p. 26).

[2] *Early Memorials of Manchester Church*, by Rev. H. A. Hudson, p. 82.

Miscellaneous Expenses.

One regular item of expenditure was for destruction of vermin, chiefly moles (called mouldes, or mouldy-warps) and hedgehogs (urchins). This money was always deducted from their assessments by the country Churchwardens, together with arrears and expenses of collection. Sixpence a dozen was paid for moles and from *2d.* to *4d.* each for hedgehogs. Occasionally foxes, otters and badgers are mentioned, and cost 1*s.* each.

Among less frequent expenses was the entertainment of the Bishop on his visitation. An item in 1671, "pd more for wine and sack bestowed on the Bishop and Chancellor, £1 : 7 : 0," is an illustration of this. Excommunications are sometimes mentioned, and in 1665 the names of Oliver Edge and Col. Birch in this connection show the change of opinion in the former stronghold of the Parliament. Birch had been one of its most active local leaders during the Civil War, and it was to Edge that the Earl of Derby surrendered after the battle of Worcester. Another legacy of the Civil War was the tax for relief of disabled soldiers which was charged locally at the Restoration after the abandonment of the Commonwealth's pension scheme.[1] Occasionally relief was given to poor passengers (travellers) and to those who had suffered loss by shipwreck or highway robbery.

Other Contents

Besides the ordinary statement of accounts, this book contains occasional entries of other kinds, and most of these are interesting enough to have been included in these extracts. Among them is the account of the purchase out of surplus funds in 1699 of "two water Ingans to Quench fire, if any such should happen," which must have been the first fire-engines in Manchester (see p. 30). The assessments on the town were always paid more regularly than by other parts of the parish, which were usually in arrear, and any surplus was regarded as belonging to the town itself.

Fire-Engines.

Inventory.

There is also an Inventory of church property in 1700, the only one given in the book (see p. 31), though others are referred to in 1666 and in 1676. Towards the end of this period are recorded the collections taken in Manchester Church "on Breifs," which

Collections.

[1] Firth, *Cromwell's Army*, p. 269.

continue until 1706 (see p. 32). There are between forty and fifty altogether. Most of them are for relief of distress in other parts of the country, but it is surprising to find one for Ely Cathedral and for a church so far away and so near London as Bermondsey. Others are for the Redemption of Slaves in Turkey, 1692; for the widows of sailors lost in a great storm on 26 November, 1703; and for French Protestants in 1694. There is also one in 1704 for "the distressed Protestants of Oringe," which yielded £76, the second largest amount recorded. To this collection the meeting-houses at Blackley, Failsworth and Rusholme contributed. The largest collection of all was for Warwick, which had in 1694 been partly destroyed by fire; this realised £101, a considerable sum for the small town which Manchester then was.[1]

These extracts are of course of purely local interest. They are the accounts of the Churchwardens of a small provincial town, which had then none of the importance in national life which it afterwards acquired. The only glimpse of the larger world outside is by means of the collections already mentioned, and in such incidental ways as extra payment to the bell-ringers for some public thanksgiving, and these are given with the utmost impartiality. The anniversary of the Restoration and Charles II.'s birthday, victories over the Dutch, James II.'s accession, the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, are followed by the rejoicing for the landing of the Prince of Orange, for his accession to the throne, and for the safe return of King William from his continental campaigns. November 5 is celebrated through James II.'s reign as well as before and afterwards. Victories of Marlborough, Prince Eugene and Prince Louis of Baden were similarly celebrated. But the accounts do give an interesting glimpse of the life of the small seventeenth-century town, still small enough

[1] "A disastrous fire took place in Warwick in 1694, owing to which the city records are now comparatively scanty. The town was rebuilt soon after and received a Charter from William and Mary in 1694" (*Victoria County History of Warwickshire*, vol. ii. p. 460). Cf. also Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire* (1718), p. 439. Dugdale's editor computes the loss at £90,000, of which £11,000 was raised by brief, but it was chiefly spent in rebuilding St. Mary's Church, and the inhabitants got very little.

for only 1*s*. to be paid " for takeing Acco$^{tt.}$ of the names of all persons above 16 years old " by the Bishop's order. The pages of figures do not lack human touches. The reader becomes quite familiar with the names of masons and carpenters, painters and glassworkers ; sees Philip Burnell the Sexton rewarded for his " Extraordynary paynes " in making graves outside the Church in the hard frost of 1680 ; or the figure of George Bent, paid 6*s*. " for keeping ye boys quiat In servis time," or of the bellman sent round the town for the Church ladders which apparently people used to borrow without leave. He sees the little squabbles about rights and the position of seats and the like; but he also sees the cheerful service rendered, and the evident pride of the townspeople in the " Old Church," which 200 years later, though under a different name and amidst very different surroundings, is still so much beloved by the citizens of Manchester.

ERNEST BROXAP.

MANCHESTER CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, 1666

THIS may serve for Satisfacon to the Inhabitants of the Towne and Parish that are concerned herein, that according to the former Custome wee the Churchwardens of the Parish of Manchester did meet in the Church the 27th day of May 1666 and Consideringe of the decayes of the said Church with its appurtenances, it was then fully agreed and concluded upon by us that the repaire of the Church, Church gates, Church Walls, glass Windowes, and for all other necessarie Reparacion to bee made, And communion wine and bread, there shall bee Two Church layes after the rate of 12*d*. pr. £ of antient rents, to bee taxed and rated upon the said towne and Parish, according to the best value of former presidents that may appeare in the last Church booke or any other to have been laid or paid at any time heretofore. In Testimony whereof wee have hereunto subscribed our names the day and yeare above written.

HU: JAMES.
SAMUELL HARMAR.
JON. SANDIFORD.
WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.
THOMAS DICKANSON.
JOSHUA NAYLOR.
THOMAS THORPE.
ROBART RAVALD.

Churchwardens for 1666.

A true and Just Account of what Moneyes hath beene Taxed upon the Towne and Parish of Manchester for the yeare 1666. Two Church Layes and is proporconed as followeth.

	£	s.	d.
Manchester Towne	13	5	7
Salford	3	15	8

Wordsall [1] Demesne	0	16	0
Broughton	1	16	0
Kersall	0	19	0
Cheetham with Straingwayes	2	12	8
Crumsall and Tetlow	1	14	0
Crumsall late Mr. Prestwich's Tenants	0	12	6
Blackley	3	6	8
Moston	2	16	9
Harpurhey	0	13	0
Newton with Kirkmanshulme	3	16	8
Droylsden with Demesne	3	16	0
Failsworth	2	18	4
Bradford	0	13	6
Gorton	3	0	0
Openshaw	1	0	0
Both Ardwickes [2]	1	7	1
Reddish, Withington, Didsbury, Burnich, Moss Side, Chorlton, Heaton Norres, Denton and Haughton, Leavenshulme, Hulme with Demesne	24	6	7
Stretford	2	18	0
Trafford	1	6	8
Rush-hulme, Fallowfeild, Yeild-house [3], Platt and Birch Hall	1	8	8
Chorlton Roe [4]	1	0	8

A true and Just Account of What Moneyes hath beene Received for the use of the Parish Church of Manchester for the year 1666 by us Samuel Harmer, John Sandiford, and William Williamson, Churchwardens.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Manchester	13	12	0	Arreares	1	5	0
Robert Ravald, Salford, Wordsall Demesne, Broughton, Kersall	6	5	4	Arreares vermine and charges	1	3	10

[1] Ordsall.
[2] Over and Lower Ardwick.
[3] Or Healdhouse(s), in Rusholme.
[4] Row, now Chorlton-on-Medlock.

Josuah Taylor Cheetham with Straingwayes Crumsall and Tetlowe Crumsall late Mr. Prestwich tenants Blackley Moston Harpurhey	10	12	5	Arreares vermine and charges .	1	3	2
Thomas Thorpe Newton Droylsden with Demesne Failsworth Bradford Gorton Openshaw Both Ardwickes	14	11	1½	Arreares vermine and charges .	2	0	5½
Hugh James Reddish Withington with Demesne Didsbury Burnich Mosside Chorlton Heaton Norris Denton and Haughton Leavenshulme Hulme with Demesne	20	14	8	Arreares vermine and charges .	3	11	11
Thomas Dickanson Stretford Trafford Rush-hulme Fallowfeild Yeild house Platt and Birch Hall Chorlton Roe	5	2	4	Arrears vermine and charges .	1	13	0

An Account of all the Moneyes hath beene Received for Burialls this yeare 1666 By us Samuell Harmer, John Sandiford, William Williamson, Churchwardens.

Received—	£	s.	d.
For a grave roome for Widdow Morton	0	9	8
For a grave roome for Mrs. Elizabeth Lomax . . .	0	9	8
For a grave roome for a Childe of Mr. John Gilliams . .	0	4	10
For a grave roome for Margrett Jackson	0	13	0
For a grave roome for a Childe of Mr. Thomas March . .	0	6	6
For a grave roome for a Childe of Thomas Byroms . .	0	4	10
For a grave roome for Mr. Robert Farrand	0	13	0

For a grave roome for Mr. Edward Shacklocke	0	13	0
For a grave roome for John Barber	0	9	8
For a grave roome for Mrs. Astley	0	9	8
For a grave roome for Alice Ogden of Failsworth	0	13	0
For a grave roome for Mrs. Devainport	0	13	0
For a grave roome for a Childe of Robert Houghs	0	4	10
For a grave roome for a Childe of Mr. Brewertons	0	4	10
For a grave roome for Thomas Manefould	0	6	6
For a grave roome for a Childe of Thomas Hindleyes	0	4	10
For a grave roome for a Childe of Raph Smithes	0	4	10
For a grave roome for James Hulme Wife	0	9	8
For a grave roome for Richard Heape Wife of Droylsden	0	9	8
For a grave roome for a Childe of Mr. Edward Johnsons	0	4	10
For a grave roome for Ellen Moss of Stretford	0	9	8
For a grave roome for Mrs. Ann Meare	0	9	8
For a grave roome for a Childe of Mr. Ellis Heyes	0	4	10
For a grave roome for Mr. Thomas March	0	10	0
For a grave roome for a Childe of Mr. Sam. Dickanson	0	4	10
	10	8	10

A true and perfect Account of What Moneyes hath beene paid for the use of the Parish Church of Manchester this present yeare 1666.

		£	s.	d.
	Paid Mr. Needham at our swearinge	0	2	10
	Paid the Bell-man for goeinge about Towne for the Church Ladders were lost	0	0	4
June 5th.	pd John Freeman for a Bell Rope for first bell	0	2	10
	pd Ringers for Coronation Day	0	2	6
June 9th.	pd Thomas Fletcher for makinge mapes (?) for the Church Wardens and Sides men Seates	0	3	4
June 9th.	pd Ringers	0	3	0
June 11th.	pd Evan Clarke for makeinge Articles betwixt Edward Platt and us	0	0	6
	pd Evan Clarke for writeinge a list of Church goods	0	0	6
June 20th.	pd Evan Clarke for 3 Stayes for 3 Bells	0	1	6
	pd Thomas Bullocke for goinge with a letter to Mr. Mosley aboute a feast day	0	0	9
July 2nd.	pd James Barrett for Wood to mend the Church gate	0	0	10
	pd John Rigley for makeinge the wheele of the North Church gate	0	3	6
June 26th.	pd Evan Clarke for his quarters wages	0	7	6
	pd Evan Clarke more for a quarter Registringe	0	10	0
	pd for Oyle for Clocke maker	0	0	4
July 6th.	pd James Bordman for Iron Worke done at the fower Clapp gates and grave gate and steele as by note will appeare	0	19	10

	14th.	pd Jeremy Wolsencroft for an Iron Case for the Verge	0	3	0
	19th.	pd Evan Clarke for Fetchinge ye Ladders and other thinges	0	1	0
	20th.	pd Evan Clarke for Weedinge Topp of the Steeple	0	1	0
	20th.	pd John Freeman for Bell Ropes weighed 13lb. and ½	0	6	6
		pd him for peecinge Chime rope.	0	0	6
		pd James Bordman for Sprades and a Latch for Milgate Gate	0	0	8
Aug.	3rd.	pd for Iron Worke done to the Chimes	0	1	4
	15th.	pd for Ringers when the Dutch were worsted	0	5	0
	16th.	pd for mendinge Milgate Clap gate	0	1	0
		Spent when we agreed with Mason	0	1	0
September	7th.	pd James Bordman for mendinge Hanginge Bridge gate	0	2	4
	11th.	pd John Parswall for Iron Crampes for pinacles upon the top of the Steeple	0	3	6
	12th.	pd John Sandiford for takinge downe and settinge up the South side of the Steeple	1	10	0
		pd him more for puttinge in 12 Iron Crampes into the side of the Steeple	0	2	0
		Seven Workmen att severall tymes in Ale	0	1	6
		pd for Hedginge aboute Two Yonge Treese	0	0	2
	20th.	pd Thomas Sidebotham, plumer, for Leade and soder as by his note of particulers will appeare	1	1	8
	27th.	Spent att Severall meetinges with Rest of the Churchwardens	0	6	2
	29th.	pd Mr. Needham when we delivered our prsentmts	0	2	10
		pd for Writeinge prsentments	0	2	6
	29th.	pd Evan Clarke for a quarter Registeringe	0	10	0
		pd him more for a quarters Wages	0	7	6
		pd Clarkes for Winter Candle light	0	6	0
Octobr	6th.	pd James Barrett for Worke done at the Readinge pew as by his note of prticulars will appeare	2	10	8
	14th.	pd Evan Clarke for mendinge Church Booke and gettinge in Ladders	0	0	6
		pd James Barrett for mendinge a pew doore	0	0	8
	16th.	pd James Bordman and John Rigley for mendinge the Hanginge Bridge gate againe	0	2	4
Octobr	17th.	Spent att Layinge the Church Layes	0	1	6
	19th.	pd John Freeman for a Rope for Second Bell	0	3	8
		pd for Oyle for Clocke	0	0	4
	20th.	pd James Barrett for puttinge 1 Arme and 2 Stayes to two Bells	0	1	6
		pd for tenn playne Trees	0	2	6
Novembr	2nd.	pd William Kenyon for Stackinge and Thorneinge them aboute	0	2	0

		pd Masons to Drinke	0	0	6
	17th.	pd John Sandiford for flagginge the Steeple stepes from the Botham to the Clocke house	4	10	0
		Spent of the Workmen att Severall tymes .	0	2	6
	22nd.	pd Peter Dixon for a new Ladder . .	0	14	0
	23rd.	pd John Sandiford for flagging the Bell house	0	12	8
	23rd.	pd the Constables for 13 yards of flages which wee had out of the Liberery .	0	13	0
		pd for Oyle for Clocke and Bells . .	0	0	10
Decembr	3rd.	pd John Freeman for a Rope for the 4th Bell	0	3	4
		pd William Cocke for Rayles and pegges for Buckitts	0	5	6
		pd James Bordman for Sprades and Nailes to make the Rayles fast . . .	0	1	9
		pd for Oyle for the Clocke and Chimes .	0	0	6
		pd Richard Kersley for 3 men 2 dayes moseinge and mendinge the Topp of the Steeple and for Latts and Nails . .	0	10	6
		pd for Twoe Horse load of Slate . .	0	3	0
		pd John Hardy for mendinge and pitchinge 12 ould Buckitts	0	6	0
		pd Ralph Knowles for mendinge and makeinge new Glass for the Church att Severall tymes	2	6	6
		pd Edward Prestwich for himselfe and 2 men for Worke done to the 4 Bells as by Receipt will appeare	2	1	4
		pd Ringers to try the Bells . . .	0	1	6
		Spent on the Bell Wrights att Severall tymes	0	1	10
		pd James Bordman for 24 Iron pikes for the Loft gate and 7 Iron Barse for the porch window	0	11	6
		pd James Barrett for Timber for the Bells, 14*s.*, and more for a Seate for the Clarkes, 14*s.*, all as by Receipt will appeare .	1	8	0
		pd Jeremy Wolsencroft for Iron Worke done to all the 5 Bells	1	12	8
		pd Edward Prestwich for mendinge Greate Bell	1	1	4
		pd John Wollen for Candles Oyle and Nayles	0	1	10
		Given them to Drinke	0	1	6
		pd Robert Burnell for Dressinge the Church after it was Brussed	0	1	4
		pd James Williamson for malter (*sic*) and poyntinge Windowes	0	13	2
		Given his men to Drinke	0	0	6
Decr	22nd.	pd Richard Kersley for Slateinge and Moseinge over the Porch . . .	0	6	6
		pd for the Ringinge of Christmas Day .	0	2	0
		pd for Ringeinge of New Yeares day . .	0	2	0
Jany	9th.	pd for a New Comon prayer Booke . .	0	11	0
		pd William Cocke for Markinge Ladders .	0	0	3

Dec. 26th.	pd Evan Clarke for a Quarters Wages	0	7	6
	pd Evan Clarke for a Quarters Registringe	0	10	0
	pd William Cocke for Boards and Workmanship in the Ould loft as by note will appeare	0	11	0
Jan. 20th.	pd James Bordman for plaites and nailes for the Backe Seats in the Ould loft.	0	3	9
	pd for Weshinge Comunion Table Lynin for the whole yeare	0	2	6
Feby 9th.	pd James Barrett for Worke done to the Churchwardens Seate as by his note will appeare in particulars	2	6	6
	pd John Booth for Colleringe the Seate	0	3	2
Febry 9th.	pd John Sandiford for stone worke att the Churchwarden Seate and Readinge pew	0	3	6
	pd for Ale for Joyners and Masons att Severall tymes	0	2	6
13th.	pd James Bordman for Iron Worke	0	1	6
12th.	pd John Freeman for 2 Bell Ropes weighed 12 lb.	0	5	8
	pd James Bordman for 8 Iron pleates for to stay the Seelinge in the new loft	0	6	8
	pd for Oyle for Bells and Clocke	0	0	6
	pd Jeremy Wolsencroft for Worke done att the Greate Bell as by note will appeare	0	12	6
	pd for takeinge downe greate Bell	0	1	6
	pd John Rigley for a Board to naile upon the Church gate	0	0	4
	pd Richard Kersley for 30 Broad slate stones and puttinge them in the Bell windows and poynteinge the ould ones, and for slate and moseinge the yates as by his note will appeare	0	14	0
	pd Samuel Walker for poynteinge the three Clapp yates	0	1	6
	pd George Ouldham for 4 Dozen of New Buckitts att 3*s.* 6*d.* a peece	8	8	0
	Given his men to Drinke	0	1	6
	pd James Bordman for 8 Dozen of Ringes for the new Buckitts	0	6	0
	pd James Williamson for Settinge M. C. and 66 one 5 dozen of Buckitts att 3*s.* 6*d.* ye Dozen	0	17	6
	Spent att Severall tymes	0	2	11
	pd Mrs. Carter for Weshinge the Serplaces for the whole yeare	0	14	0
	pd Mrs. Page for 2 yards and a halfe of Greene Cloath for 2 Qoshens for the Pilpitt	0	16	0
	pd Mr. John Vavasor for makeinge the Qoshens and for Silke	0	3	3
Mar. 30th.	pd Evan Clarke for a quarter Wages	0	7	6
	pd for a quarter Registeringe	0	10	0

pd for 6 yards and a quartr of Kersey and a yard and half Bease for a gowne for Robert Burnell	1	7	3
pd Samuel Nesh for makeinge it and a longe Button and Thrid	0	4	4
pd James Williamson for Morter and poynteinge some Windowes	0	1	4
pd Evan Clarke for Writeinge att Severall tymes	0	2	6
pd James Barrett for a Ladder	0	7	0
pd Robert Burnell for eveninge Earth and removeinge Stones att Steeple end	0	1	6
pd James Bordman for an Iron Pinn for a Clap yate	0	0	2
pd the Clarkes for makeinge Clayne the Communion pleate and Flaggons for the whole yeare	0	3	0
pd for Iron Worke for the First Bell and a Candlesticke for the Bell loft	0	2	0
pd for Writeinge our prsentments for the whole parish	0	5	0
Spent when wee gave up our prsentments and all other meetinges	0	8	0
pd Mr. Needham when we delivered up our prsentments	0	3	0
pd paritor	0	0	6
pd Evan Clarke for Writeing Register for Christeninges, Weddinges and Burialls for ye whole yeare	0	5	0
pd John Hall for Collectinge Two Church Layes in Gorton, Openshaw, and both Ardwickes	0	10	0
pd Mrs. Greene for Sacrament Wine	5	1	3
pd Mrs. Hallywell for Sacrament Wine	3	18	2
pd for Sacrament Breade the whole yeare	0	11	0
pd for Vermine of all Sortes for the whole yeare as by perticulars may appeare	2	12	3
pd for a paire of Dovetailes	0	0	8
pd for a Hamer	0	0	8
pd for Writeinge the Parish Accounts in this Booke	0	7	0
	67	4	7[1]

[1] In the book each page has a separate total, the grand total being given in the balance.

The Persons that Deny to pay their Church Layes are viz[d] :

		£	s.	d.
1666.	Nehemiah Poole	0	0	6
	Raph Sandiford	0	0	8
	Samuel Barnes for Landlord	0	0	9
	Joseph Vigor	0	1	0
	Moses Rowlinson	0	0	3
	John Maddocke	0	0	6
	John Abraham	0	1	6
	Gilbert Lowe	0	0	4
	Raph Ridgway	0	0	8
	John Leeds	0	0	6
	And for Mr. Birch lands	0	0	7
	Richard Ellor	0	0	6
	Mr. Edward Gathorne	0	2	0
	Mr. Bryan Smith	0	0	8
	Isaac Moss	0	1	6
	Ellin Travis	0	0	6
	Theophilus Haworth, Esq.	0	2	0
	Edward Sandiford	0	0	4
	James Ottiwell	0	0	3
	John Hartley, Esq.	0	4	3
	Mr. William Radley	0	2	6
	Mr. George Cheetham	0	0	6
	Mr. Holland de Clifton	0	0	2
	Nathan Owen	0	0	2
	Mr. Nicholas Hawett	0	0	4
	Mr. Samuel Somersall	0	1	0
	Heires of Goodier and Stanier Lands	0	0	3
		1	5	0

[*N.B.*—Should be £1 : 4 : 2; an amount of 10*d.* is crossed out and not deducted.]

	£	s.	d.
The Moneys Received for the two Church layes from the Towne and Parish of Manchester for the yeare of our Lord 1666 the sume of	70	17	10½
Received for Grave Roomes	10	8	10
Received from the precedent Church Wardens	5	0	4
The Whole Recd.	86	7	0½

	£	s.	d.
The Moneys Paid and disbursed upon the Parish Accompt for the yeare 1666 as by the particulars afore mentioned will appeare	67	4	7
More paid to the present Church Wardens to Ballance this Account	19	2	5½
The Whole paid	86	7	0½

ACCOUNTS FOR 1682

THEISE may Certifie all whom it may Concerne but Espetially the Inhabitants within the parish of Manchester That according to former custome wee the Churchwardens did meet in the sd. parish Church The Seaventh day of October, Anno Dom. 1682 And consideringe the decayes of the sd. Church withall its Appurtenances Did Agree and conclude of one Church lay and a halfe towards the repairs thereof. And for Communion bread and wine etc., after the rate of Twelve pence pr. pound of Antient rents To bee taxed and rated upon the sd. parish Accordinge to the best value of former presidents that may Appeare in the last Church Booke or any other to bee layed or payed any time before. In testimony whereof wee have hereunto Subscribed our hands the day and yeare above written.

JOHN MARLER.
JOHN HOLLINGWORTH.
MICHAEL FLITCROFT.
HENRY BANCROFT.
JOHN WOLWORKE.
HENRY DICKANSON.
NATHANIEL TAYLOR.
WILLIAM MOSSE.

A true and Just Account of what money hath been Taxed upon the Towne and parish of Manchester for the repaire of the parish Church and other necessaries etc. for the year 1682, being one Church lay and a halfe, proportioned as followeth

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manchester		9 19 2¼
Henry Dickanson—		
Salford	2 16 9	
Ordsall Demeasne	0 12 0	
Broughton	1 7 0	
Kersall	0 14 3	
		5 10 0
Nathaniel Taylor—		
Chetham cum Strangewayes	1 19 6	
Crompsall cum Tetlow	1 5 6	
Crompsall late Mr. Prestwch Tenants	0 9 4½	
Blackley	2 10 0	
Moston	2 2 6¾	
Harpurhey	0 9 9	
		8 16 8¼
John Wallworke—		
Newton cum Kirkmanshulme	2 17 6	
Droylsdon cum Demeasne	2 17 0	
Failsworth	2 3 9	

Bradford	0	10	1½	
Gorton	2	5	0	
Openshaw	0	15	0	
Both Ardwickes	1	0	3¾	
				12 8 8¼

Henry Bancroft
Reddish
Withington
Didsbury
Burnage
Mosside
Chorlton
Heaton Norres
Denton cum Haughton
Levenshulme
Hulme w^th^ Demeasne 18 4 11¼

William Moss—

Stretford	2	3	6	
Trafford	1	0	0	
Rushulme, Fallowfeild, Yeildhouses, Platt and Birch Hall	1	1	6	
Chorlton Roe	0	15	6	
				5 0 6

A true and Just Acco^tt^ of what money hath been received for the use of the parish Church of Manchester from the Lay for the year 1682 by us John Marler, John Hollingworth and Michael Flitcroft, Churchwardens.

Manchester
Salford
Ordsall Demeasne
Broughton
Kersall

Chetham cum Strangwayes
Crompsall cum Tetlow
Crompsall late Mr. Prestw^ch^ ten^nts^
Blackeley
Moston
Harpurhey

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
7	8	6	Arreares Virmine and Charges .	1	8	2½

Newton cum Kirkmanshulme
Droylsden cum Demeasne
Failsworth
Bradford
Gorton
Openshaw
Both Ardwicks

Redditch
Withington
Didsbury
Burnage
Mosside
Chorlton
Heaton Norres
Denton cum Haughton
Levenshulme
Hulme wth Demeasne

Stretford
Trafford
Rushulme
Fallowfeild
Yeild houses
Platt & Birchall
Chorlton Roe

A true and Just Account of what money hath been received for Grave Roomes or otherwise for the use of the parish Church of Manchester for this yeare 1682 pr. Jno. Marler, etc.

		£	s.	d.
May 9th.	pr the Grave Roome of Thomas Walker's Wife	0	9	8
12th.	pr Mr. Kenyon's Son of Kersall	0	9	8
	pr Richard Morton's Son	0	9	8
June 27th.	pr Mrs. Anne Langton	0	9	8
July 12th.	pr Mr. James Smith Child	0	6	6
Aug. 12th.	pr Mr. Bevan's Child	0	4	10
29th.	pr Mr. Sam^{ll}. Dickanson's Child	0	4	10
Sep. 14th.	pr Edmund Percyvalls	0	9	8
Jan^{ry}. 2d.	pr Mr. Henry Dickansons	0	9	8
5th.	pr John Dickanson's Child	0	6	6
13th.	pr Mr. Percyvall's Child	0	4	10
Feb. 2d.	pr Thomas Walker Senior	0	9	8
17th.	pr Ralph Boardmans	0	9	8
22d.	pr John Heawood Wife	0	9	8
Mar. 17th.	pr Joseph Lees	0	9	8
April 5th.	pr Robert Wilson's	0	9	8
6th.	pr Joshuah Hulmes Wife	0	13	0
25th.	pr George Williamson	0	9	8
30th.	pr Edmund Percyvall of Arwick	0	13	0
		8	9	6
	More Recd. from the Church Lay pr Manchester	9	19	2¼
	More pr Mr. Henry Dickanson pr Salford	5	0	0
	More pr Mr. Henry Bancroft pr Withington division	11	0	0

More Nathaniell Taylor pr Blakley division .	7	8	7
More pr Wm. Moss pr Stretford division . .	4	3	9½
More pr Jno. Wallworke pr Newton Division .	10	12	0
More of John Gorton for Rent of the Lodg .	0	13	4
	48	16	10¾
The Grave Roomes . . .	8	9	6
	57	6	4¾
More collected in Manchester Towne above our proportion	0	14	1¼

A true and Just Account of What Money hath beene paid and Disbursed upon the Account of the parish and for the Repaire of the sd. Church and other necessaries by John Marler, John Hollingworth and Michael Flitcrofte, three of the Churchwardens for the yeare 1682.

		£	s.	d.
April 27th	paid the Deane rurall when wee were Sworne .	0	3	6
1682.	our charges att that time and spent on the Deane	0	3	6
	pd Robert Lever apparitor	0	0	4
May 17th.	pd Phillip Burnell pr Wheeling Gravell fillinge up the graves raiseinge the Flaggs att the North and South doores, etc., sunck by a great Storme of raine	0	14	0
	pd pr mending the Church Back and putting in pewes	0	2	6
27th.	pd pr oyle pr Clocke and Chyme . . .	0	0	6
29th.	pd pr ringing this day being his Maties Birthday and Restoration	0	5	0
June 24th.	pd Phillip Burnell pr Sweeping the Church once a weeke extraordynary for ye whole yeare .	1	0	0
	pd pr Flocks to Stuff the Cusheons pr Communicants, etc.	0	1	3
	pd Robert Burnell pr mending the same . .	0	1	0
27th.	pd for moss Slate and mending the Clapgates .	0	2	11
July 10th.	paid Francis Wrigley for Worke att 2nd and 4th Bell 14*d.* pr diem	2	2	0
Aug. 4th.	pd James Boardman for Worke done att the 3rd Bell and in the Church att Severall times .	0	5	2
	pr a lock pr Steeple doore a hammer pr 4th Bell in all	0	7	0
	pr mendinge 3rd Bell hamer and screw pin .	0	1	0
	pr a Key pr North and South doore, 4*d.* ; crowning 5th Bell Gudgeons, 2*s.* 6*d.* . . .	0	2	10
	a plate pr gt. headstock, 3*s.* ; mending plates and collers makeing wedges, 2*s.* ; 2 doz. and ½ screw pins and nutts, 5*s.* ; Rule (?) of 1st Bell, 1*s.*	0	11	0

	pr cutting irons pr 4th Bell crowning the Gudgeons and Stretching the Collers. .	0	3	0
	pr cutting the irons of the 2nd Bell, makeing plates and stretchinge collers . . .	0	4	6
	pr nailes pr all this Worke	0	2	1
	pr mending the Clock and Chyme . . .	0	1	6
	pr a lock, 2 keys and bolt pr Churchwardens Seate and allow 10*d.* pr hour . . .	0	2	10
16th.	pr mending the Chaplin's hoods . . .	0	2	6
	pd John Pearson pr Ingrossing the old Register for one Quarter ending 24th June last .	0	10	0
	pr the new Register Affidts. and Memorialls pr same time	0	5	0
	pd him pr horse hire and charges 2 dayes into the Countrey to buy timber pr Bell Leads.	0	2	6
	pr carrying the timber to Manchr. . . .	0	2	0
	pd pr Ale pr Francis Wrigley and his men 12 dayes working in the Steeple at the Bells .	0	4	0
	pd John Pearson pr his payne buying the timber and helping the workmen about this worke	0	4	0
	pd Mr. James Marler his Midsomer's Quarter's Wages	0	7	6
	pd pr leather pr Collers wtt. wood planks pr Bell wheeles	0	3	0
	pd pr roapes p 1st, 2d, and 3d Bells 11 lb. 12 oz. att 6*d.* pr pd.	0	5	10
	pr a rope pr Saint's Bell	0	1	1
	pr Comunion Bread pr May, June and July .	0	3	0
	pd pr washing a Surplice and takeing out ye staines	0	1	0
	pr oyle pr Clock and Chyme, 6*d.*; for hoggs Grees, 6*d.*	0	1	0
Aug. 30th.	pd Phillip Burnell pr laying downe flaggs and evening ye north side Ile	0	1	6
	more pd him pr raising ye Flaggs att Lord's Chappell doore pr Mr. Warden's order .	0	1	0
	more pr mending the middle Ile Flaggs, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and per raising the flaggs at both Church doores and filling up graves . . .	0	4	6
	more pr cleansing the Steeple flower and helping of Francis Wrigley in the Worke and other things	0	2	6
Septr. 15th.	pd pr repayring the Clocke	0	2	6
Oct. 16th.	pd John Pearson pr Ingrossing both Registers a Quarter	0	15	0
	pd him for writeing the Lay Book and other writeinges upon the parish Acct. and attendance	0	5	0
	pd Mr. James Marler his Quartring due 29th Sept.	0	7	6
	pd pr a roap pr great Bell, 7 lb. att 6*d.* pr pd. .	0	3	6
	pd pr two pd. of Hoggs grease pr the Bells .	0	0	8

	pd a load of large slate and carriage pr top of steeple	0	11	0
	pr Winter candles pr the Church	0	6	0
	pd pr Comunion Bread Augst, Sept., and Octob^{r}	0	3	0
	pd att laying the Church lay	0	2	0
Nov. 2nd.	Our presentment Fees	0	3	6
	pd ringing the 5th of November	0	5	0
Dec. 1st.	pd Wm. Hudson pr repaireing Slate top of ye Steeple and Clapgate	0	8	0
	pd pr Moss pr the same.	0	0	8
	pd pr ale pr theise men and help to carry up the slate, 1*s.*; pr laths, nailes, and pinwood pr the same, 3*s.* 1*d.*	0	4	1
	to Richard Hardy pr morter and poynting the leades and top of the Steeple	0	3	0
	pr two large slate and some little ones pr Steeple	0	2	0
	pr drawing our presentments and parchment	0	2	6
2nd.	pd pr altering the Clock to Mr. Newton and Thos. Worthington	0	8	6
	pd Mr. James Marler and Phillip Burnell pr helping them	0	2	0
9th.	pd pr cleansing the great Candlestick twice and little ones	0	5	0
	pd Phillip pr two Spade Shafts pr ye Church use	0	1	8
	pr Guttering, wheeling Gravell and dirt in ye Churchyrd.	0	6	0
	pr mending the Flaggs att the North doore	0	0	6
	pd pr 4 yds. and ½ wte. calico pr a penance sheet and pr makeinge	0	4	9
	pd John Barlow pr timber pr the use of the Church, and worke since May last as followeth:			
	pr a Doore between the high leades and the Steeple pr worke done in ye Steeple and a stock pr a lock pr Steeple doore	0	7	6
	pr a peice of timber pr the 5th Bell frame	0	2	6
	2 yds. of wte. wood railes 8*d.*; 17 yards of ½ inch boardes att 8*d.* pr yd. pr the Bell wheeles.	0	12	2
	pr a stay pr the 6th Bell	0	1	0
	pr altering and raiseing the Responding desk pr wood and nailes and two spade shafts dressinge	0	3	3
	pr Boards pr mending the Ringing loft floor where two Boyes had fallen downe, and a Barr pr Steeple doore	0	5	6
Dec. 10th.	pd Robert Lever pr bringinge Eliz. Cooper to doe penance and putting on ye sheet	0	0	8
	pd for filling up a grave sunck by the raine	0	0	2
17th.	pd Robert Lever pr Martha Bent doeing penance	0	0	8
	pd him same for Blakwell wife	0	0	8
Jan. 2nd.	pd pr Ringing on Christmas Day and New yeares day	0	7	0

4th.	pd pr 6 yds. of Cloth pr Phillips gowne and 1 yd. and ½ pr faceinge	1	7	0
	pr makeinge, neck button and Silke and thread and canvase	0	6	0
	pd Mr. Harrison pr a peice of timber pr Bell-heades	1	10	0
	pd Mr. James Marler his Christmas Quarterage	0	7	6
	pd pr 6 pd. of Swines grease candle to mend clock wire and oyle att twice	0	4	4½
14th.	pd Robert Lever pr Margtt Gorton doeing penance	0	0	8
	pd Mr. James Marler pr oyle pr Clock and Chymes	0	0	4
	pd John Rydeinges pr repaireing the Church Bible	0	2	8
	pd pr 71 doz. of Moles, 1*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; 34 hedghoggs, 5*s.* 2*d.*; a boson's head, 1*s.*	2	1	9
Feb. 17th 1682.	pd John Pearson pr Both Registers pr Xtmas qurtr.	0	15	0
	pd pr Comunion bread 3 months and Xtmas day	0	3	8
	pd pr 3rd, 4th, and 5th Bell ropes, 15 lb. att 6*d.* pr pd.	0	7	6
	pd pr a Chyme rope, 13 lb.	0	6	6
	pr putting up pr leather and tatching ends	0	1	0
	pd Phillip Burnell and his men pr wheeling gravell; raiseing the Church yd. 55 stones and pr ale pr them the gravell being brought thither	2	15	0
	pd pr a Common Prayer-Booke for the Church had in July last	0	10	6
	pd Tho. Aynsworthe in pt. pr mending the Clock	1	0	0
Mar. 31st.	pd Mr. James Marler his qrts. wages due 25th inst.	0	7	6
28th.	more pd Phillip Burnell and his men 9 weekes raiseing the Church yard and pr ale pr them	3	14	10
Ap. 23rd.	pd pr Ringeing, being the King's Coronation Day	0	2	6
May 2nd.	pd pr 3 yds Sarsnett to face ye Chaplaines hoods and selke	1	2	6
	more paid pr 10 hedghoggs and 4 moles	0	1	10
5th.	pd the Deane Rurall our prsentment fees	0	3	6
25th.	pd Mr. Wm. Eccles pr 180 quts. of wine pr ye Comunion pr ye whole yeare	9	0	0
30th.	pd pr 6 lbs. of Hoggs Grease pr the Bells	0	2	0
	pd Jno Pearson his Lady day Quarterage pr both Regestrs	0	15	0
	pd him pr washing the Comunion lynen, cleansinge the plate and the Flaggons for the whole yeare	0	10	0
	pr mending Church flaggons, writeing the Churchwardens names twice, and noate to publish in ye Church	0	2	4
	pd spent when wee agreed wth the Clockmaker	0	0	6

	pd pr Ale pr Jno. Barlow and his men att the takeing downe of the Clockcase and Setting it up againe	0	2	6
	pd pr Comunion bread pr 3 Sundays and good friday	0	3	8
	pd pr washing the Chaplaines Surplices for ye whole yeare	0	12	0
	pr 3 new roapes pr the clock, 16 lb.	0	8	0
	pd more pr oyle	0	0	6
	pd Jno. Pearson pr writeinge A Coppy of all the Buryalls for the whole yeare to give the Justices wth. our Accounts according to the late Act of Parliament	0	6	0
	pr a Coppy of Register of the Christeninges, Weddings, and Buryalls for the whole yeare, and parch^{mt} to goe to Chester and the Regist^{rs} Fee, 4*d*.	0	11	4
May	5th. pr writeinge the prsentments on parchment	0	2	6
June	1st. pd Thomas Aynsworth in full pr repaireing the Church Clock	4	7	6
	pr takeing downe the finger-board in the Church	0	2	0
	pd to James Boardman pr Worke done att Clock Chyme and Church as pr Noate may appeare	1	15	6
	paid John Barlow, joyner, in part of one Bill for Worke done att the Church and makeing the Case for the Clock as pr noate appeares	2	12	0
	pr Ingrossinge all the Church Wardens Accounts this yeare in this Booke	0	8	0
		57	7	2½

More paid John Barlow in pt of his Bill pr Mr. Henry Dickanson	5	11	
pr Mr. John Marler	13	2¼	
	0	19	1¼

The Acco^{tts} of Nathaniell Taylor, Churchwarden for Blakly Division for the yeare 1682, his proportionable part of the Lay being £8 : 16 : 8½. Nathaniell Taylor.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
paid to Mr. John Marler pr the use of the Church	7	8	6
paid pr destruccon of virmine and other expenses	0	15	8
paid short of the Lay in severall places	0	0	6
paid pr writeinge the Lay Booke	0	2	2
paid pr Collecting the Lay	0	4	0
pd pr Letter to Bring in theise Accotts	0	0	1
Arreares ungathered	0	5	9¼
	8	16	8¼

The names of the prsons in Arreare.

In Moston Raph Bury	0	4
Jonathan Butterworth	0	3
In Blakley Mr. Lever	1	3¾
Wm. Gill	0	2
Raph Pendleton	0	2½
In Crompsall James Bury	3	2½
In Cheetham Anne Barnes	0	3½
	5	9¼

Wm. Moss. The Accounts of Wm. Moss, Churchwarden for Stretford Division for the yeare 1682, his proportionable part of the Lay being £5 0 6
beside hee recd. from his p[r]decessor 0 0 9½

	5	1	3½
paid to Mr. John Marler for the use of the Church	4	3	9½
paid for destruccon of virmine and other expenses	0	10	2
paid for writeinge the lay Bookes and Collecting	0	4	3
paid short of the Lay in severall places and in Arreares	0	2	2
	5	0	4½

The names of the p[r]sons in Arreares are :

Thomas Harrison Senr.	4½
James Worsley	2
	6½

Jno. Wallworke. J[no] Wallworke, Churchwarden for Newton Division, his proportionable part of the Lay beinge £12 8 8¼
More rceived of J[no] Thorp Arreare . . . 0 14 2

	13	2	10¼
paid to Mr. John Marler, Churchwarden, for the use of the Church	8	0	0
paid for destruccon of virmine	1	2	1½
paid to writeinge the Lay bookes and Collectinge	0	18	0
Charges goeing to Ratchdale and other times	0	5	6
In Arreares	0	4	9¾
	10	10	5¼
Rests to Balance	2	12	5
pd to Mr. John Marler since	2	12	0
Rest	0	0	5

The names of the persons in Arreare.

	s.	d.
Edward Hilton of Failsworth	0	7½
Samuel Jenkinson of the same	0	6¾
Francis Stansfield of Gorton	1	2
The same Edw. Hilton in Droylsden	1	1¾
In Ardwick Jno. Browne	0	3½
Jno. Hollingworth	0	1½
James Hollingworth	0	3
Raph Moss	0	3
James Shelmerdine	0	4¾
	4	9¾

The Accounts of Henry Bancroft, Churchwarden for Withington Division for the yeare 1682, his proportionable part of the Lay being, £18 : 4 : 11¼. Henry Bancroft.

	£	s.	d.
paid to Mr. John Marler Churchwarden for the use of the Church	11	0	0
paid for the destruccon of virmine	4	11	0½
paid pr Writeinge the Lay Books Charges and Collectinge	1	6	0¾
In Arreares	1	7	10
	18	4	11¼

The names of the Persons in Arreare.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Edward Mosley, Esq.	10	2½	Samuel Dickanson	0	9
Wid. Rogers	0	4	Wid. Jackson	2	4½
Edw. Fletcher	0	1½	Walter Coates	0	10½
Tho. Birch	0	1½	Peter Hall	1	0
The heires of Wid. Fletcher	0	8	Edward Craddock	0	4½
Steven Shallcross	0	4½	Thomas Birch	0	1½
Jno. Chorlton	0	4½	George Fletcher	0	2
Wm. Grantham	1	4½	Joseph Hall	0	2½
Jonathan Gee	0	4½	Wm. Hulme, Esq.	4	6
James Whishall	0	1½	Robert Boardman	0	7½
Wid. Hartley	0	1½	Raph Bibbie	0	6
Robert Holland	0	9	Jno. Booth	0	4
Robert Wilson	0	1½	Wm. Nicholson	0	4
Wid. Stopport	0	4½		£1	7 10
Jno. Browne	0	2½			

The Accounts of Henry Dickanson, Churchwarden for Salford for the yeare 1682, his proportionable part of the Lay being £5 : 10 : 2. Henry Dickanson.

paid to Mr. John Marler, Churchwarden, for the use of the Church	5	0	0
paid for Vermine	0	1	10
Arreares	0	2	5
	5	4	3
The Ballance of the Acco^{tts} is w^{ch} is pd.	0	5	11

The names of the persons in Arreare.	*s.*	*d.*
In Salford J^no^ Ashburne	0	1
Joseph Robinson	0	1
Charles Bradshow	0	1
In Kersall		
Mr. Bretland for part of Mr. Kenyons . .	1	2
Robert Ravald pr Broughton . . .	0	3½
Jeoffrey Barnes	0	8½
	2	5

These Accounts of the late Churchwardens were seene perused and allowed publique notice being given in the Church for the same by us whose names are subscribed.

Lawrence Gardner.
Rob. Illingworth.
James Holland.

EXPENSES

(*Extracts*)

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1664–5.	pd for takeing an otter	0	1	0
	pd for ale to those that did helpe to take the great bell downe	0	0	6
	pd for 18 precepts and for sendinge them into the Countrie for the reliefe of maimed souldiers	0	6	0
	pd and spent upon the Earle of Darbie's Commissioners about the repaire of the Earle's Chappell	0	5	8
	pd unto Mr. Heawood for writinge 6 noates to the Churchwardens of the Parish for a publicke meetinge in the Church concerning the afternoon's sermon	0	2	6
	pd for helpe to raise the great bell . . .	0	2	6
	pd for a botle of Sacke wch was presented to Mr. Johnson one of the Fellows of our Church .	0	2	6
	pd unto Mrs. Carter for washinge Mr. Brown's and Mr. Jackson's surplusces for the yeare .	0	8	0
	pd to Ricd. Royle apparitor for a prayer Booke to bee Read in the Church upon the publicke fast day April 5th appointed by his Majestie	0	1	4
	pd unto James Williamson for writinge ye X Comandements new over, and beautifieinge the King's Armes, hee findinge all materialls, four pounds and five shillings	4	5	0
	pd unto James Williamson Accordinge to Articles of Agreement and bond for performance for Beautifieinge the Roofe of the Church, hee findinge gould and all other materialls, forty pounds	40	0	0
	pd unto John Hale March 30th 1665 for geatheringe the Church lays from Gorton, Openshaw and both Ardwicks	0	7	0

	paid and given unto John Booth for a gratuitie for his Diligence and care more than ordinary In beautiefieinge ye Roofe	0	4	0
1665–6.				
	pd Edward Robinson towards Clocke and Chimes	20	0	0
Dec. 16.	pd John Neild for Six Flaggons . . .	4	10	0
	pd for Treatinge Bishope	2	4	4
	pd Evan Clarke for his Clarke's wages and postinge register for the yeare past . .	3	10	0
	Given Ringers att Coronation day . . .	0	3	0
Nov. 9.	pd for plants	0	6	0
	pd for plantinge and one to helpe[1] . . .			
	pd same time to Willy Kenyon for thornes and hedginge them			
Nov. 27.	pd William Kenyon for worke done to preserve the plants people havinge abused them . .			
	pd William Bennett for servinge Citations on Coll. Birch and on Oliver Edge	0	2	6
	Given the Ringers Drinke for Ringinge for ye victory for Navie	0	5	0
	Drinke given for ringeinge att the Bishopps Comeinge to Towne	0	1	6
	Spent in entertainment of a minister to preach on Sabbeth day in the afternoon lector .	0	5	0
	pd for a Sitacon and Excomunicacon agst Thomas Birch, Esq., and Oliver Edge . . .	0	13	2
1667–8.				
	Payd for 11 Warrants for the Towne of Manchester and for presenting Recusants . . .	0	2	9
	Payd to poor passengers	0	1	0
July 11.	Payd towards the Reliefe of Mrs. James Moone and Mrs. Mary Fletcher by virtue of his Majesties Commiss[rs] requests havinge their estate consumed by fire on the Isle of Clare	0	4	0
	payd Mrs. Mary Connasy and her sons towards their reliefe and by order of the Justices of Peace .	0	2	6
	Payd two passengers by order of the Justices of Peace	0	2	0
	Payd to Mr. Stanley and Mr. Fisher who were robbed by Pirates in Ireland. I saye payd by order of his Majesties Commissioners . .	0	3	0
Sep. 3rd.	Payd by order of his Maj[ties] Commiss[rs] towards the release of Mr. James Howard and Mrs. Pickard wid. they being spoyled by Pyratts in Ireland	0	3	0
	Payd Geo. Nicholson havinge suffered great loss by fire	0	1	0
	Payd by virtue of Letters of Request and pass under his Maj[sts] hand and seall to Two distressed widows of the County of Midlesex .	0	2	0

[1] MS. torn and several figures missing.

	Payd for 2 Hoodes for the Two Chaplaines .	2	5	6
1668-9.				
	Payd Nehe. Grimshaw for 19 warrants and messengers for maimed souldiers . .	0	7	0
	Payd Mrs. Sweney of Ireland by Letters Patents	0	2	6
	Payd for Ringers the 5th of November . .	0	5	0
	Payd a poore man wch had his tongue putt out in Turkey	0	0	6
	Payd Mr. Raph Shelmerdine for a great Church Bible	5	0	0
	Payd for Matts for people to kneele upon att Sacrament	0	4	0
	Payd for Cetchinge virmin for the whole yeare .	1	15	8
May 10.	Payd for a Locke for Mr. Mosleyes Pewe and the Settinge of It on	0	0	9
	Payd for Ringeinge for the Chancellor's cominge	0	2	0
	Payd for a Banquett for the Chancellor . .	0	7	0
	Payd for a Banquett for the Bishopp . .	0	10	0
	Payd for guildinge of the dyall and other worke	2	0	0
	Payd more for the Chancellors Collacon . .	0	7	0
	Payd John Sandiforth for a Dyall Stone . .	0	2	6
	Payd Fr. Mosley for Drawinge ye finger Dyalls .	0	6	8
	Payd for Ale and Liquor in Settinge up ye Dyall	0	0	10
	Payd Tho. Bullocke towards ye Dyall makeinge	2	10	0
	Payd on visiting ye Bishopp	0	10	0
	Payd for a Treate for ye Bishopp when heare .	0	10	0
	Payd Tho. Bullocke more towards makeinge the finger dyall	1	0	0
	Payd Tho. Bullocke more towards ye finger dyall	0	5	0
1670.				
	Payd for mending the short seats in ye Alley for Comunion	0	0	4
	Bestowed upon the Chancellor of Yorke a Bottle of Wine	0	1	0
	Payd for the head of a Fox	0	1	0
1671.				
	Payd Mr. William Hardy for Silke for Mr. Browne's hoode	0	8	2
	Payd ye lay for the maimed souldiers . .	0	19	8
	Payd more for wine and sack bestowed on the Bishpp and Chancellor	1	7	0
1673.				
	The bellman goeing for Churchladders through ye towne	0	0	4
	Laid out when wee and others with us went to Boden Church at ye Request of Fellow Mosley and several of the Towne with what wee gave ye Bellfounders there . .	0	10	0
	Paid unto John Booth for paintinge about ye Kings Armes and Writeinge Lords Prayer, Ten Comandmts, and Creed . . .	5	16	0
	Paid him more for his Stuffe and Colouring ye back side.	0	4	0

	Laid out for Colouring as White Lead, Linseed Oyle, Smalts, etc., 19 books of large gold at 2*s.* 6*d.* pr lb.	3	17	10
	spent on John Booth and Henry Bayly at severall tymes	0	4	0
	Paid Henry Bayly for his workmanship and timber	11	2	0
1674.				
June 20.	John Booth per John Marler for Colouring and Gilding the Pulpit	0	4	0
Aug. 27.	or before payd Mr. William Eccles for the treatment given to the Lord Bishop, his retinue, Mr. Warden, Justice Hartley, and severall others upon Monday the 22 Day of June 1674 per Joseph Higham 5*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* . .	5	17	4
	pd Joseph Chadwick for Carpenter work, plateing the windglasse, and winding up ten sheets of new Lead to the Higher Leads . . .	0	8	4
	pd more to Joseph Chadwick by Joseph Higham for 4 days Worke till dark night, every night for expedition	0	5	6
Feb. 3.	paid Mrs. Mary Congreve and Mrs. Kathleen Fletcher with 4 children as passengers by passe, their husbands being castaway at sea in comeinge from ye West Indies, by the recommendation of Mr. Warden, pr John Marler, xviii*d.*	0	1	6
Feb. 13.	paid for 11 Quishions to bee used at ye Sacrament, viz to Mr. Fox for red Woollen Cloath, 5*s.* 11*d.*; for 3 yds. and ½ Linen Cloath to bottom them, 1*s.* 10*d.*; for flocks to stuff them, 3*s.* 8*d.*; and Robert Burnell for makeing and stuffing them, 2*s.*; in all, 13*s.* 5*d.*, by John Marler .	0	13	5
Feb. 26.	paid Thomas Underhill by passe, having been robed on the Highway in the night season, 3*d.*; this was pd by John Marler . .	0	0	3
Mar. 16.	pd Thomas Deane for 18 gallon and three pints of wine for the Sacrament	3	13	6
	Given Alex. Hilton of Bould, his wife and 5 children being in great Distress . . .	0	1	6
1675.				
Ap. 6.	paid William Stockedale in full for white manchet for ye Sacrament, for Christmas Day, three first Sabbaths in the moneths and Good Friday	0	4	6
1676.	spent att the surveying of the Towne by order from ye Bish^{pp} and takeinge Acco^{tt} of the names of all persons above 16 yeares old .	0	1	0
	For writeinge two books and the names of all Inhabitants	0	2	6
Feb. 10.	pd Joseph Brookshaw for seaven new Ladders for Repaire of the Church. . . .	5	5	0

1677.				
	pd for writeinge the Churchwardens names and the noate that was published for the better observacon of the Lord's Day . . .	0	1	4
	pd att the meetinge of the Churchwardens to view the Church	0	2	6
	pd for cleansing the Communion Flaggons ye whole yeare	0	3	0
	pd John Pearson for writing all the arrears out of the Bookes of Acco^{tt}, and the names of the persons that are in arrears from 1664–1675	0	5	0
1678.				
May 11.	pd by Jo^{n} Pearson to 5 men for cleansing clock and chimes	0	5	0
	pd for beesom's wings and a woole bag to cleanse ye same	0	1	6
May 16.	payd for writinge ye Churchwardens names and a copy of ye inventorie of Church goods	0	1	0
	pd for writeinge the names of the persons yt were declared excomunicate ye 5th May '78 in ye book and a Coppy for Mr. Warden. .	0	1	0
	pd for writeinge ye note published for better observation of the Sabbath . . .	0	0	6
	pd Jo^{n} Soroh for citeinge severall persons about their arrears of Church lays and going to Chester twice	0	14	0
July 10.	pd Mr. Moxon for a Comon prayer book for ye Church	0	12	6
19.	pd Jo^{n} Rideing for writing a leafe and peecinge severall leaves in ye great Bible. . .	0	2	4
Aug. 2.	pd for 2 acts for buring in woolen . . .	0	1	6
27.	pd for a Larg paper Booke for ye registering burials in Woolen	0	14	0
	pd given to Jo^{n} Leigh, Esq., and Mr. Thos. Vaughan, and yt families haveing suffered shipwracke	0	3	0
	pd to ye Belman for going thorow town for Buckets	0	0	2
	pd by Caleb Broadhead to Jas. Angell and Ux^{r}. Capt. Bottom haveinge sufered shipwracke to ye valew of 3000*l.*	0	4	0
	pd John Soroh for citeing Jo^{n} Hulme and Tho. Manifold, churchwarden, ye last yeare, and going to Chester	0	7	0
Nov. 9.	pd Robert Leaver for 2 prayer books and proclamations for ye 13th November . .	0	1	6
	pd Mr. Jo^{n} Hilton for charges in suit agst Robt Leaver, Esq., Edw. Gathorn, Isaack Moss, Jo^{n} Hulme, Tho. Manifold, and others .	2	10	6
1679.				
Ap. 14.	pd Mr. Miles Bradshaw for ½ yd. silk to mend ye chapter hoods, and for mending ym and silk	0	4	9

	pd Mr. John Pearson for registeringe of all burialls and ye affidavits since ye late act for burying in Woolen ye 3rd Aug. last	0	13	4
	pd Mr. Abram Hanson in ye prosecuting agst Mr. Edw. Gatherne for his arrears of church layes	2	19	0
	pd Ringers at ye Duke of Munmouth giving defeat in Scotland[1]	0	2	6
	pd Belman to give warning of Times ye Gt Bell shold Ring	0	0	4
Sep. 6.	pd John Clayton for Drinke into Steeple at takeing down ye Old Bells	0	2	6
	spent on yem whoe carried ye Old Bells to Congleton	0	2	0
	pd for Thomas Drinkwaters horse to Congleton	0	3	4
	for charges of him and six horses, 3 dayes and nights	0	5	6
Nov.	Pd for Assistance in unloading 4 Bells	0	1	3
	pd Robert and Philip Burnell for sweeping Church years round	1	0	0
	pd Geo. Hurst for setting Chimes and quarters, and keepinge them in order during our office	0	15	0
	pd Mr. Wm. Noone in pt of New Casting all ye Bells	71	0	0
	pd John Henshawe for cariage of all ye Bells	8	0	9
1680.				
	pd and spent in a jorney to Chester, wee Being Mr. Warden and 8 or 9 more to wait on my Lord Bishop, for Restoring ye Morning Lectures	4	10	8
	pd and spent on ye Vicar and Curate of Presbury whoe came to try or Bells and other Company wth them	0	16	0
	pd ditto Mr. Holden towrds Communion of Pious uses.	5	0	0
	more pd to Lawyer Holden on Acct of Communion of pious uses, twenty shillings	1	0	0
	pd for a whipp for Philip Burnell	0	1	6
	pd Phillip Burnell extraordynary for makeinge of Graves in the Frost to prevent takeing upp Grave Roomes in the Church	0	8	0
	pd for writeinge a duplicate to goe to Chester of the names of the Benefactors to the Redemcon of poor Christians in Algier	0	1	6
	more to Phillip Burnell for his Extraordynary paynes in make 22 graves in the hard and long Frost wch must otherwise have beene made in the Church	0	7	4
1681.				
	pd for A Coppy of Register of all Burialls for the whole yeare to give to the Justices According to a late Act of Parlamt	0	6	0

[1] Battle of Bothwell Bridge (June 22).

1683.				
Sep. 9.	pd the Ringers for Ringing, that day being a thanksgiving day, for his Ma[ties] preservacon from the horrid plott	0	7	6
	pd for cleansing the great Candlestick and 3 little ones	0	5	0
	pd for two horses by Mr. Lightbowne's order for two of us to goe to Birch Chappell to break up an unlawfull Assembly	0	1	0
	pd a man to Break the ground in the Frost for 36 graves to prevent makeinge Graves in the Church	0	12	0
	For makeinge a large hole att the East End of the Church to Bury poor persons in, to Ric. Wright 4 dayes and ½	0	4	6
	pd for Cloth for a sheet to doe penance in making it, 4*d.*; to Robert Lever for putting it on, 8*d.*	0	4	6
		0	1	0
1684.				
Jan. 21.	pd for a warrant to fetch Robert Bowerhouse, late Churchwarden, to make up his Account	0	2	0
1685.				
	paid Ringars twice for proclayming his Majestie	0	7	6
	paid Ringars twice for the Routeing of the Late Duk of Mon[mouth]	0	10	0
	paid the Overseers his poore ley	0	5	0
1686.				
	pd at the takeing down of the first bell and weighing	0	2	6
	pd for pack clothes, and cords to send away the bell in	0	3	6
	pd John Chew for packing the bell	0	1	3
	pd for Carryage of the bell to Nottingham	0	15	6
	pd to Richard Hampson for makeing the Clap-gate which Leads into ye Milgate new the sume of	5	0	0
	pd Alexander Boardman for writeing 5 Lay books for Withington Division and for his wages for collecting the same, the Elected Church-warden haveing hid his face, the sume of	2	0	0
	pd in charges for the carter and horses that brought ye Bell from Nottingham and for Weighing and Winding up the bell	0	5	0
	pd to Mr. Noone for casting ye First bell and Mettell Added	7	10	0
1688.				
June 15.	pd for Ringing at the birth of Prince of Wales	0	10	0
	pd Thos Ainesworth for tending the Clock 6 months	2	0	0
	pd for a proclamation for to pray for the Prince of Wales	0	0	8

Feb.	pd for 2 prayer books for thanksgiving day for Prince of Orrang	0	0	6
	pd for Ringing on that day	0	3	0
	pd for Ringing when the Prince of Orring was proclamed King	0	5	0
Mar.	pd by A Letter of Request for the Redemption of four Marchant Shipps taken by the turks, their Loss 8000*l.* theire Redemption 600*l.*	1	0	0
	pd John Newton Clark for what hee was short in his wages that yeare that Mr. Leadbeater was Churchwarden	5	0	0
1689.				
	pd for Ring[ers] att the Coronation of King William and Queen Mary	0	10	0
	pd for Ringing att Two Severall times for Ld. Delemer[1]	0	11	0
	pd for Ringing for my ld Brandon[2]	0	5	0
1694.				
	pd Geo. Bent for keeping ye lads from playing in divine service	0	10	0
	pd Abr. Holland for a great bible for ye Church	3	0	0
1696.				
Octr.	pd Ringers on news of ye King's landing	0	10	0
	Jonathan Runagar for ye Sounding board and other worke as pr his not.	3	0	0
1698.				
	for Peeter Heywood and others goeinge to Chester about seats	2	13	9
	Oct[br] 6th goeinge to Chester on a tryell of Lawier Yates seat	2	13	0
	pd Giles Greene makeinge two new seats	2	15	3
	pd Tho. Chadwicke for Layinge all the flowers for the new seats and findeinge stuff	20	10	0
	pd John Unsworth for Paintinge the font	0	15	0
	pd James Low for makeinge new seats and Pulpitt in part.	24	3	0
	pd Jonathan Runigar for makeinge the new seats	41	11	8
	pd James Low more in part for the seats	1	16	7
1699.				
Feb. 20.	pd Ringers on ye King's returns from Holland	0	6	8
1700.				
	pd John Low In Exchange a new Clocke for the old one as by Agreement	24	0	0
	pd John Low for ye Ball at ye Diall plate of ye Encrease and Decrease of ye Moon	3	0	0
1702.				
May 25.	pd for Velvett, Gould String, and other things for the pulpett Cloth	9	0	0

[1] Perhaps on his appointments as chancellor of the exchequer (Apr. 9) and lord lieutenant of Cheshire (Apr. 12).

[2] Viscount Brandon, eldest son of the Earl of Macclesfield, was made lord lieutenant of Lancashire (May 13).

		pd Ringers on Rejoyceing Day for Prince Eugen victory[1]	0	7	0
		pd Edmund Walker his salery for Tending Clock	1	10	0
		pd Ditto his Salery as Clark	1	10	0
1703.					
Ap.	23rd.	pd the Ringers for ye victory obtained pr Prince Lewis of Baden[2]	0	8	0
July	15th.	pd Wm. Rosthern for makeing the Church Wall as pr Receipt	5	6	6
		pd Dorothy Johnson by there apointment wch had her house and husband burnd	0	10	0
1703.					
March	8th.	pd ye Ringers for the Queen's accession to ye throne	0	10	0
1704.					
July	7.	pd To ye Ringers for ye good news L[d] Marlborough[3]	0	5	0
Aug.	13.	pd To ye Ringers ye Victory at Danawert[4]	0	10	0
	18.	pd To ye Ringers ye Victory at Hockstet[5]	0	15	0
1705.					
July	17.	To Ringers for ye Lord Marlborough forcing ye French lines[6]	0	10	0
1706.					
		pd for helpinge to take the bells to Hoyle and the rest	0	2	6
		pd for drinck for 10 men when Bells was wayed	0	1	0
		pd att takinge downe ye Bells 2*s.*; drinck, and for waying them, 5*s.*; Sam[ll] Nesh had 6*d.*	0	7	6
		pd Mr. Bostock for Carredge of Bells 8*li.* 10*s.*	8	10	6
		pd Mr. Worsley and Mr. Bostocke for carredg of ye Bells, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Jno Hoyle a day, 1*s.*	5	11	0
		pd Jno Hunt 2*li.* 8*s.*; pd I forgott his naime, £2 : 4 : 9; pd Rigley 4*li.* 10*s.*	9	4	9
		pd Statham carridg for One Bell, £1 : 17*s.*; pd for drincke, 1*li.*	2	17	0
		pd Jno Ratcliffe for Carridge of timber for ye Bells	1	2	8
		pd Broadbanck for Rope for Bells, 1*li.* 4*s.* for waying Bell, 5*s.*	1	9	0
		pd Thomas Harrison for carredg of 2 Bells, £2 : 3 : 6; pd Mr. Scoles, £16 : 7 : 6	18	11	0
		pd for Workmen drink att Bells, 1*li.*; paid Wrigley more in pt, 2*li.*	3	0	0
		pd Wrigley at 4 times 16 pound and 16 shillings, and for drinck, 1*li.*	17	16	0
		pd Mr. Joseph Hooper part of the bill that ye bell founder charged	4	15	0

[1] At Cremona.
[2] Commander of an Imperial army.
[3] His march from the Netherlands to Bavaria (?).
[4] Storming of the Schellenberg and capture of Donauwörth (July 2).
[5] Battle of Blenheim or Höchstädt (Aug. 13).
[6] From Namur to Antwerp.

1707.
pd George Bent for keeping ye boys quiat In servis time 0 6 0
1709.
pd Abr. Rudhall by Mr. Willson . . . 30 0 0
pd Abraham Rudhall. In full 15 0 0
1710.
June 23. Paid Ringers upon the Acct of ye takeing of Douay[1] 0 12 0

Regulations for Ringing the Bells, 1679

1679. Wee whose names are subscribed being Churchwardens for ye Towne and Parish of Manchester, etc.

Haveinge on this our year beene att greate and yett Nessessary Charges and Expence in casting all the bells new belonging to the parrish Church of Manchester, and fynding that by Reason of the Neglect, and Thorough the Carelessness of the Clerks belonging to the s^d^ Church, who for their owne Gaine and Advantage have frequently suffered yonge Youthes, and persons wholly inexperianced in Ringing soe that heretofore the bells have been much Dammaged, burst, and spoyld, whereby the parish have been put to great Charges in Repairing of them.

Wee have therefore upon Sundry and many Complaints maid that soe more care might be taken for ye future to avoyd ye like dammage ; we ye Churchwardens and others of ye parrish according to Anciant Custome, have made Choyce of a certaine number of Ringers, who are conceived to be men expert in Ringing, and they are to be allowed for ev^ry^ peall they Ring 4*d*., being not under one quarter of an hour (viz.).

And Likewise whereas the said Clerks have for many years past, Contrary to Anciant Costom advanced the Rate for ye Ringing of the Greate bell, most of the Inhabbittants of the said parrish doe greatly Complaine thereof, the said bells being their proper Goods, and w^ch^ they are obliged to Repair when need Requirs.

We are therefore Agreed that for the future the said Clerks are to be allowed According to the Rate of eight pence ye houre for Ringing of the s^d^ great bell, and not to Require more. And further itt is Agreed that noe pentioner being relieved by the said parrish, ye Clerks are not to Receive more than after 4*d*. ye houre, and so 2*d*. ye halph houre.

James Hilton.
Thomas Drinkwater.
Henry Heginbotham.
Richard R. E. Jenny.
Thomas Travis.
Thomas Smith.

[1] Douai did not actually surrender until June 26.

An Accompt what it Cost in Building the Charnel Hous, 1695

	£	s.	d.
pd the stone man	0	10	6
2 loads of lime	0	3	0
500 of brick	0	5	0
for leading 6 loads of stone	0	8	0
for 2 load of sand	0	1	0
pd towards sinking of it	0	9	0
1500 of bricke	0	15	0
for the doar head and cheekes	0	5	0
for boards for the doar	0	4	0
for soards (*sic*) for the doar	0	0	9
for nailes	0	0	6
for bands	0	13	0
for makinge	0	2	0
3000 of brick	1	10	0
450 of brick	0	4	6
for lime	0	4	6
pd the brickmen	1	1	0
pd the stoneman	1	0	0
for lime	0	3	0
pd the stoneman	0	13	0
pd for a lader to goe downe into it	0	4	8
pd the stoneman	0	17	6
pd John Clayton for Ale the workmen had	0	5	0
pd Jonathan Runigar for 75 yrds of oake boards	2	10	0
pd him for 60 yrds of joyce	1	0	0
pd him for 2 floarbeames	1	5	0
pd him for woorkmenship and nailes	0	15	0
pd for Sand and Clay	0	2	6
pd for Laying the flags uppon the Charnell hous	0	6	0
pd Auther Scofilde for flags	0	2	6
pd for poynting of it	0	2	0
	16	2	11

Purchase of Fire Engines, 1699

Whereas there hath at Sundary times been colected by the Churchwardens for the Towne of Manchester for some years past Sund^{ry} Sumes of money ovar and above there proportionable part in the Church Leys, and the Said ovarpluss Remening in the hands of the Said Churchwardens unlaid out for the use and Benefitt of the Inhabitents upon whom it was Colect^{d}. Beeing proposed by the Sund^{ry} persons who had part of the said ovarpluss to Mr. Richard Persevell Francis Davenport and Ra. Worsley, Churchwardens for ye year 1699 to take the said ovarpluss and with w^{t} was colected in there time to Buy two watar Ingans to Quench fire; if any such should hapen, w^{ch} was done, the said Ingans Being plas^{d} in the Lodge and Properly belonging to the Towne of Manchester.

		£	s.	d.
for yr '94.	Recd. from Mr. John Oldfield per Mr. Jno. Hopwood	4	6	8
Colected '95.	Recd. from Mr. Robert Alexander colected in his year	1	11	11
1696.	Recd. from Mr. Jos. Hooper Colected in his time	4	7	6
1697.	Recd. from Mr. Sam[ll] Brookes Colected in his time	5	4	1
1699/1700.	Colected above our Lay as appers by the Booke	7	8	0
		22	18	2

	£	s.	d.
The prime cost of the Ingons in London was . . .	20	0	0
The Carridge downe too Manchester was	2	6	0
The Bal[ce] being the Towne's Money payd to Mr. Samuel Lees .	0	12	2
	22	18	2

An Accompt of what things as Church goods and Ornam[ts] belongs to Christ Colledge, Manchester, taken May 29th, 1700, by Samuel Lees, Churchwarden.

foure larg silver Bowles.
One verry larg Silver Salver.
two Silver Salvers of a Middle Size.
two Silver Salvers of a lesser size.
Six large Pewter Flaggans.
two large Holland Table Cloths.
One holland napkin.
One Box.
One Pre/s of Oake.
One great bra/s Candlesticke.
foure little bra/s Candlesticks.
one Red Velvet Pulpit cloth and Quyshion.
One Greene Quyshion.
one Red Communion Cloth.
one Poore chest with three locks.
fivety seven little Quyshions.
five of a Middle Size.
seventeen long Quyshions.
one Umbarellowe.
one Booke of Homylies.
Two large Bibles.
fifty-three prayer Books twenty of these perfect.
Foure Biers, one shovel, Two Speads, Two Mattocks, Six long planks for sides of Graves and foure for ends, and some small boards. Two Sm[ll] ladders for graves, Eight long ladders, one carte.
Three wheele Barrows, one Iyron Croe.
one Thick Rope fourescore yds. longe.
Two chears to point ye Steeple with.
One Horse head with an Iyron pulliys in it.
Three Buckets.
Six new Folio prayer Bookes.
foure new quarto prayer Books.

Collections

Collections on Briefs at Manchester Church, /91

	£	s.	d.
Sep. /91. Collected for Tingmoth Inhabitants . . .	1	4	11
Nov. 3/91. Pd Ed. Garnett to Jon. Bawden, Collector.			
Oct. 11/91. Collected for Thirsk breife	0	16	1½
Oct. 12/91. pd Ed. Garnett to Wm. Feilding of Chester.			
Nov. 15/91. Collected for Beast fire in Brecknockshire . .	1	3	6¼
Same day pd Ed. Garnett to Daniell Jones, Collector.			
Nov. 29/91. Collected for fire at Mount Sorrell . . .	0	6	5
Mr. N. Mullineux, Distributor—Pd Robt. Grundy.			
Dec. 13/91. Collected for a fire at Blakeburne at Ja. Brindles	0	8	2½
Jan. 17/91. Collected at Manchester for fire at Oswestry .	0	9	4
pd James Cliffe, Collector.			

Collections on Breefes at Manchester Church, 1692

July ye 17th 1692. Collected for ye Redemption of ye Slaves in Turkye	1	12	3½
July ye 24th 1692. Collected for ye Inhabitants of Redburne	0	18	2
August ye 21st 1692. Collected for ye Inhabitants of Topham	0	17	1½
October ye 16th 1692. Collected for ye Inhabitants of Widerington	0	18	0
November ye 23rd 1692. Collected for ye Inhabitants of Hevant	0	18	3¾

Collections in Manchester, 1694

Credit

1694.				May 13. For Waller in Northumberland .	1	0 4
Obr. 3. paid in by Henry Prescott Register for releife of French Protestants . .	26	12 6		For the Releife of French Protestants . .	26	12 6
Mar. 20. Paid ye Revd. Dr. Wroe, Warden, by Mr. Edward Byrom for Warwick . .	101	1 11		Feb. 25-26. For Warwick	101	1 11
1695.					128	14 9
Ap. 26. Received of John Oldfeild, late Churchwarden for Manchester, one pound and fourepence collected att Manchester for the Poore Sufferers by fire att Waller in Northumberland .	1	0 4				
I say received the sume of . . .	128	14 9		by mee Rich. Bagnall, Coll.		

Collections in Manchester, 1695

Sep. 14/95. Recd. of Rob. Alexander, Churchwarden of Manch[r], thirteen pounds, sixteen shillings, sevenpence collected at Manch. for York and Gillingham.

Recd. the sume of £13 : 16 : 7 by me, Richard Bagnall.

Jully 11th, /96. Recd. of Rob. Alexander for two collections att Manchester, one for Wrockardine, the other for Trinity Hous in Kingston, the some of one pound, seventeen shillings, forepence.

Recd. by me Richard Bagnall, £1 : 17 : 4.

May 26, /95. Collected for the City of York	12	7	10
June 3, /95. For Gillingham	1	8	9
Octbr. 20, /95. Collected for Wrockardine	0	17	4
Nobr. 10th, /95. Collected for Trinity hous in Kingston	1	0	0

Collections In Manchester for ye yeare 1697

Novr. 29 1697/8. For ye fire of Wolverhampton	6	14	10½
March 7, /9⅞ for ye Rebuilding of Fewston Church which was burnt	3	2	3
	9	17	1½

June ye 4th 1698. Recd of Sam[ll] Brook for a Collection for ye fire at Wolverhampton the sum of six pounds fourteen shillings ten pence half-penny by mee Francis Bagnall, Collr. — 6 14 10½

pd Aug. 8th 1698 to Mr. Bolton to be returned to Chester for Fewston — 3 2 3

9 17 1½

Collections In Manchester Church for ye year 1698

Litchfeild breife	0	13	7
Newberry breife	2	14	3
Cockermouth breife	1	0	0
	4	7	10

Dec. 3/98. pd Francis Bagnell for Lichfeild and Newberry — 3 7 10

Dec. 11/98 pd Ricd. Urrell for Cockermouth — 1 0 0

4 7 10

Oct the 19th 1700. Recd. of the Churchwarden of Manchester the sume of one pound, thirteen shillings, one penny farthing, being collected upon St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, in the County of Surrey.

Recd. by Thomas Fletcher, Collr.

Recd. Oct. 21, 1700, of Mr. Thomas Butterworth of Manchester the sume of eighteen pounds, sixteene shillings, eleven pence collected in ye said towne of Manchester for ye redemption of Captives Pursuant to his Majesty's Brief. I say received for Sir Thomas Cuddon, Kt Chamberlain of London. THOS. WHITE.

Vera copiae.

This money was paid to Tho. Butterworth by Sam Lees, Geo. Lloyde, and Wm. Crompton, Churchwardens.

May the 26th 1701. Recd. of Mr. Lees, Ch. Warden of Manchester for Ely Cathedrall briefe the sume of one pound, nine shillings, ninepence farthing.

Recd. for Beccles Briefe the sume of nineteen shillings.
by me THO. FLETCHER, Collr.

Recd. Novemb. 22, 1705, of John Lees, Churchwarden for ye year 1704, ye sume of twenty shillings and fivepence, being so much Collected for ye Breife for Tuxford . 1 0 5
I say recd.

Recd. July 4, 1705, of John Lees, Churchwarden for ye year 1704, seven pounds, seven shillings, four pence, being so much collected Sep. 28, 1704, for ye Brief for ye reliefe of ye Seamen at Wapping 7 7 4
I say recd. by me GEORGE BARLOW.

Recd. July 4, 1705, of John Lees, Churchwarden for ye year 1704, twenty-one shillings, sevenpence, being so much collected Oct. 22, 1704, for ye Brief for South Molton. I say recd. by me George Barlow 1 1 7

Recd. Nov. 22d 1705 of Mr. John Lees, Churchwarden for the year 1704, one pound, sixteen shillings, two pence farthing, collected upon Church Minshull breif. I say recd. by Edw. Roberts, this collected De. 17, 1704.

Recd. ye same day from the said Mr. Lees, twenty-two shillings, ten pence, three farthings, collected upon a letter of Request for Edw. Chantler. I say recd. by Edward Roberts, this collected Nov. 19, 1704.

Collected on a request by ye Bishope for a fire y^{t} happend In ye towne of Nantwich In Cheshire ye sume of Seventeen shillings, four pence, w^{ch} was sent to Mr. Marberry, Dr. Deanham by Wm. Hartlay.

Recd. June 24, 1704, of ye Revd. Dr. Wroe, Warden, and of Mr. John Lees, Churchwarden of Manchester, ye severall sums collected as is within mention^{d} In ye Parrish of Manchester above s^{d} upon ye Breife for ye Releife of ye distressed Protestants of Oringe, amounting In all to ye sume of . 76 6 3¾
By me HENRY PRESCOTT.

A True Coppy ye Originall In John Lees hand may be seen

Viz. Manchester Towne	53	10	0
Salford	13	10	7¾
Mr. Ash Newton Chapel	0	15	6½
Mr. Harpur, Gorton Chapel	1	12	11½
Tho. Wood, Didsbury	0	11	6
Blackley	0	1	8
Denton	0	7	0
Meeting-house at Blackley	0	10	0
Meeting-house at Failsworth	4	4	2
Meeting-house at Rushholme	1	2	10
	76	6	3¾

Recd. ye 20th Octo. 1705, of ye Churchwardens of Manchester twenty-seven Shill. and Eleven pence Farthing, money Collected In ye Parish Church there for ye Sufferers by fire att Kirton In Lindsay. I say received of Wm. Shrigley £1 : 7 : 11.

pr me Tho. Hichcocke.

Octo. ye 20th 1705. Recd. of Wm. Shrigley one of ye Churchwardens of Manchester, Five Shill. and Six pence half penny, moneys collected att Newton Chappell for ye Seamens Widdows.

pr me Edward Roberts.

Octo. ye 20th 1705. Recd. of Wm. Shrigley ten pounds, sixteen shill., moneys collected In ye Town of Manchester For ye Seamens Widdows who were lost In ye Storm ye 26th Nov. 1703. I say recd 10 : 16 : 0.

pr me Edward Roberts.

Recd. ye 20th Octo. 1705, of Wm. Shrigley ye Sum of twenty-four Shill. Eight pence for ye Breif to Rebuild All Saints.

pr me Tho. Hichcocke.

Aprill ye 20th 1706. Recd. of Mr. Sedgwick for these following briefs :

Rich. Davie	0	16	9¼
Bradmore	1	1	5½
Chatteris	0	17	0

pr Tho. Hichcocke.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS

Memorandum y^t^ in April 1678 Jas. Lightbowne, Esq., did take downe a certaine pew adjoyneing to ye Seate wherein Mrs. Stratford is accustom'd to Sit at ye Quire gates and was done w^th^ out ye knowledge or consent of ye y^r^ p^r^nt Churchwardens. And afterwards erected a new one in ye roome thereof.

Memorandum that in ye month of July 1692 Joshua Browne of Manchest^{r} or his workmen by his order Broake down A part of ye wall of ye Parish Church of Manchest^{r} claiming A certaine chappel on ye South Side of the Church as his owne placed A door there w^{ch} aft^{r} ye Lord Bishop of Chest^{r}'s Admonition or repremand for ye same was by him ye s^{d} Browne in a littie time taken downe and ye said Wall rebuilt.

Henry Dickonson.
Edw. Byrom.
Samuel Lees.
Chas. Broster.
Jno. Birch.
Richard Robinson.
John Beardsell.

Aug. ye 26th 1705 att ye meeting of officers. Wee whose names are hereinto subscribed Parishioners of ye Parish of Manchester for ye Entire satisfaction of ye Rest of ye Parishioners of ye said parish as also of ye Present Churchwardens do Declare; y^{t} Whereas Wee commonly with our familys do sitt In severall seats within ye Verge of ye Body of ye Church of Manchester anciently and properly belonging to ye Said Parish. Wee do acknowledge y^{t} our Sitting In ye said seats is Altogether by the Sufferance of ye Rest of ye Parishioners, and y^{t} wee do not pretend thereto by any Right of our own as Witness our hands.

1706, Ap. ye 4th being Easter day were presented by an unknown hand, 4 Large Silver Flaggons and 2 Patens, and ye Pewter ones were given to Gorton, Stretford, Newton, Didsbury.

W. Shrigley.

Wee ye Churchwardens of ye Parish of Manchester having mett this seventeenth day of May do agree y^{t} ye six bells of ye Parochiall Church of Manchester shall be recast (two being broke), for ye makeing 'em tunable, And further y^{t} for ye recasting we do agree y^{t} Six Church Lays as being requisite shall be assessed upon this Parish, and do assess ye said sum upon ye said Parish for ye use aforesaid and other necessarys.

Dan. Woolmer.
Wm. Shrigley.
John Moss.
John Kay.
Abraham Clegg.
Tho. Garnett.

May ye 17th 1706 Att a Parish Meeting.

Wee ye Majority of ye Said Parish Vote for ye recasting of six bells and agree with ye Churchwardens afore named In ye Assessment and every article thereof and do assess ye said Parish In ye Said Sum to ye uses aforesaid.

Dan. Woolmer, Wm. Shrigley, John Moss, John Kay, Joseph Walker, Wm. Holbrook, Geo. Corbisley, Jno. Oldfield Gent., Tho. Mosse, Christopher Marsden, Jno. Lees, Robt. Delves, Sam^{ll} Clowses, Sam^{ll} Brooke, Sam^{ll} Lees, Senr., James Clough, Sam^{ll} Lees, Junr., Tho. Illingworth, Miles Neild, Rich. Moss, Jno. Hopwood, Jer. Boardman, Jno. Gaskell, Charles Sidebotham, Roger Segwick, Jno. Jackson, Jno. Buerdsell, Jno. Hartley, Richd. Holden, Gemeliel Lloyd, Jno. Owen, Sam^{ll} Rhodes, Jno. Lonsdale, Wm. Plungen, Robert Wilson, Edward Shelton, Senr., Edward Shelton, Junr., Wm. Wharmingham, Jno. Fletcher, Tho. Moor, Sam^{ll} Bowker, Wm. Hulme, Charles Clark, George Walker, James Pendleton, John Gregson, Thomas Anderson, Robert Lancashire, Rich. Townley, Rich. Stringer, Peter Heywood, John Lomax, Oliver Lomax, Edmund Walker, James Kay, John Chorley, Edmund Leese, Peter Wagstaffe, Dan. Walker, Jno. Dickinson, Jno. Scholes, Tho. Jackson, Ed. Edge, Jeremy Bancroft, Jno. Shelmardine, Jno. Antrobus, etc.

Wee only for recasting two.

John Lever of Collyhurst, son to Robert Lever of Alkrington, Esq.

Feb. ye 10th 1709.

At a parish meeting held this day after Due Notice given 'tis agreed y^{t} there shall be assessed on this parish for ye year 1709 two Church Lays for defraying ye Charges of Bread and Wine Reimbursing ye former Churchwardens and other Necessarys.

Nath. Arderne.
John Lees.

Wm. Shrigley.
Thos. Illingworth.
John Dickenson.
Tho. Garnett.
Tho. Chadwicke.
Adam Dawson.
John Bowker.
Tho. Bent.

Octobr 3rd, 1710.

Att a parish meeting this day held for ye parish of Manchester after Due Notice Given 'tis resolved and agreed that two Church Lays shall be assessed upon ye Said Parish to reimburse ye Churchwardens

what charges shall be by them Paid out on Accompt of ye Parishioners and we whose names are subscribed being a majority so mett do agree to ye same.

Wm. Shrigley.
John Heywood.
Robert Lancashire.
Ed. Davis.
Ra. Worsley.
Peter Wagstaffe.
Gam. Lloyd.
Jno. Buerdsell.
Tho. Chadwicke.

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The New Court Book

of

The Manor of Bramhall

(1632-1657)

BY

H. W. CLEMESHA, M.A.

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THE NEW COURT BOOK OF THE MANOR OF BRAMHALL

(1632–1657)

THE existence of this book was brought to the notice of the Chetham Society in the year 1915, and it has since been kindly placed at the disposal of the Society by the late Mr. G. Lingard Vaughan of Stockport.

During the period to which the book relates the manor of Bramhall was in the possession of the family of Davenport. The history of the manor can be traced back to Domesday, where the entry relating to it in the survey for Cheshire states that in the time of King Edward the Confessor Brun and Hacun had held Bramhall as two manors, but that in 1086 it was in the possession of Hamon de Massey of Dunham. Formerly it had been worth 32 shillings yearly, but having been laid waste, like many other parts of the county, it had diminished in value, and was then only worth 5 shillings.[1] In the reign of Henry II. the third baron of Dunham Massey confirmed to Matthew de Bromale the manors of Bramhall, Dukinfield, and two-thirds of Baguley,[2] and the manor descended in this family until the end of the fourteenth century, when it was acquired by John de Davenport, a son of Thomas Davenport of Wheltrough in Lower Withington, through his marriage with Alice, the daughter and heiress of Geoffrey de Bromale. We need not concern ourselves with the names of the various Davenports who owned Bramhall for the next two centuries, but the three who were lords of the manor during the twenty-five years covered by the book may be briefly mentioned. The first of them is Sir William Davenport, Kt.,

[1] *The Domesday Survey of Cheshire.* Chet. Soc. (N.S.), lxxv. 180-183.
[2] Ormerod, *History of Cheshire* (edit. by Helsby), iii. 823; Earwaker, *East Cheshire*, i. 423.

who married Dorothy, daughter of John Warren of Poynton, and died between the 24th day of November 1638 and the 7th day of July 1639. He was succeeded by his son William Davenport, who married, firstly, Frances, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Legh, of Adlington in Cheshire, and widow of Henry Arderne of Harden Hall. During his tenure of Bramhall, the great Civil War broke out, and his Royalist leanings led him into difficulties not only with his tenants but with the parliamentary party who ultimately obtained the upper hand. On his death in 1655 he was succeeded by his second son Peter, who married Anne, the daughter of Thomas Legh of Adlington,[1] and died in 1658 in the year after the close of the period covered by the Court Book. The family continued to hold the manor and to occupy the fine old hall, which still exists, until 1877, when it was sold to a Manchester Estate Company.

The manor formed part of the ecclesiastical parish of Stockport and of the hundred of Macclesfield, and was bounded by the townships of Handforth, Woodford, Poynton, Norbury, and the borough of Stockport. If the jury of the court gave a complete list of all the places that surrounded Bramhall in 1654, it would appear that Cheadle has swallowed up a large part of Handforth, for, nowadays, the former township adjoins Bramhall along nearly the whole of its western side. Norbury has disappeared, having been submerged with Bullock Smithy in that modern Hazel Grove which is united with Bramhall to form the Hazel Grove-cum-Bramhall urban district.[2] Lastly, Stockport, which still forms one of the boundaries of Bramhall, has grown at the expense of its neighbour, and has annexed some part of it to the borough.[3]

We may turn now from the manor to the book which contains a portion of the records of the court that was held there.

It is bound in parchment, and is some $12\frac{1}{3}$ inches long, 8

[1] This Thomas Legh was son of Sir Urian Legh and grandson of the Thomas Legh mentioned above.

[2] By an order of the Cheshire County Council dated May 17, 1900, and confirmed by the Local Government Board on September 26, 1900, which came into operation on September 29, 1900, the former civil parish of Bramhall became part of the new civil parish of Hazel Grove-cum-Bramhall and new urban district of Hazel Grove and Bramhall.

[3] On November 9, 1901, by a provisional order of the Local Government Board, confirmed by parliament, a portion of the former parish of Bramhall was severed from the civil parish of Hazel Grove-cum-Bramhall and urban district of Hazel Grove and Bramhall and added to the parish of Stockport and county borough of Stockport.

inches wide, and ½ inch thick. Commencing with the court held on the 7th July 1632, it contains the proceedings of the two sessions which were held about Midsummer and Martinmas each year, until it closes with that of the 24th November 1657. Unfortunately there are two breaks. There is no report of the three sessions which should have been held in the ordinary course of events between the 8th July 1643 and the 5th July 1645. An examination of the book does not disclose that any pages have been removed at the point where the hiatus appears, while, on the other hand, the careful way in which the records of the proceedings have been kept discounts the view that the omission might be due to the negligence of the steward or his clerk We are inclined to believe rather that there was an actual suspension of sittings, and that this suspension was caused by the disturbed condition of the country and the county at the time of the Great Civil War. This supposition is confirmed by the piteous complaint that was made by William Davenport, then lord of the manor, of the comings and goings of bodies of troops in the district, of the losses which they caused him, and of the sufferings which he endured at the hands of both Royalists and Parliamentarians owing to his support of the former.[1] Further, no court was held at Martinmas 1652. We are unable to offer any reason for this omission, or even to hazard any conjecture as to the cause of it, so we will content ourselves by reproducing the note which appears at the end of the record of the Midsummer court, and states with a brevity that in this case is somewhat irritating :

"None was kept at Martinmas following."

According to the Court Book the court was a court baron. The heading of the records of the first court is as follows :

1632

Anno Caroli Regis viii°.

Curia Baronis Willelmi Davenport Militis.

Manerii sui de Bromhall[2] ibidem tenta die Sabathi vii die Julii anno supradicto coram Edwardo Davenport generoso adtunc seneschallo ibidem.

This title appears regularly until 1636, when in that year and the following one and at the Midsummer court of 1638 it

[1] Ormerod, *History of Cheshire*, iii. 825.

[2] In nearly every instance in which the name of the manor appears in the book it is spelt as above.

is slightly reinforced and the court becomes "Curia Magna Baronis." It is doubtful whether this adjective had any real significance, though it is just possible that certain intermediate sessions were held, and that the word "Great" was intended to draw attention to the more important semi-annual meetings. On the other hand the Court Book contains no reference to the holding of any such intermediate sessions as we have mentioned, so that, on the whole, we are inclined to think that this addition was merely a harmless piece of vanity on the part of the steward of the day.

It is doubtful whether the same remark should not be applied to the rubric "Manerium de Bramall *cum membris*," which is inserted in the margin of the record of the proceedings of the court held on the 8th July 1643, and is repeated at every subsequent court to the close. The appearance of the names of Robert Duckenfield and Richard Legh in the list of suitors at the mid-summer court of 1645 makes it plain that Dukinfield and Baguley were the townships that were claimed as members of the manor of Bramhall. This claim, no doubt, went back to the grant to Matthew de Bromale of Bramhall, Dukinfield and two-thirds of Baguley. Bramhall had passed to the Davenports, Dukinfield to a family of that name, while a branch of the Legh family had become owners of Baguley, but the fact that the lord of Bramhall was originally lord of these other places as well affords some justification for the contention that their owners owed suit and service to the court of Bramhall. On the other hand, there is nothing in the Court Book to indicate that the practice corresponded with the theory. Neither Robert Duckenfield, who later became Lieutenant-Colonel Duckenfield and took a prominent part for the parliament in the Civil War in the county, nor Richard Legh attended the court in 1645, for the record states that fines of one shilling were imposed for their non-appearance,[1] while we cannot trace that any of the inhabitants of Dukinfield or Baguley were jurors at any of the numerous courts whose proceedings are here recorded. Probably, the claim was one which, being never enforced in practice, was never contested.

A more important variation appears at the same court at which we first meet with the above-mentioned rubric, for we find that the title commences with the words, "Visus franciplegii cum Curia Barronis, etc." The view of frankpledge,

[1] If it be true that Richard Legh died on August 10, 1642 (as stated in Ormerod, *op. cit.* i. 552), it seems hard that he should be fined for his non-appearance in 1645.

however, makes but a single entrance upon the stage, and then disappears never to return. For an explanation of this phenomenon we must again have recourse to the man of law who settled the procedure and guided the deliberations of the court. From our knowledge of the legal theories of this period, which distinguished two or three courts where, nowadays, after the researches of Professors Maitland and Hearnshaw, we only admit the existence of one with varying powers, we may be sure that had we asked the steward of the manor of Bramhall what was the nature of his court his reply would have been to this effect: "There are not one but two courts at Bramhall, a court baron and a court leet. The one a civil court which the lord of the manor keepeth for his tenants, the other a criminal court holden by virtue of a grant from the Crown. The differences betwixt the two have recently been set forth by the late Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Edward Coke, in his *Compleat Copyholder*, and by the learned William Sheppard in his *Court Keepers' Guide*.[1] It is true that at Bramhall the two courts are holden at the same time and place, and that thus confusion hath arisen. It is true also that the roll speaketh only of a court baron. This is doubtless due to the ignorance of former times. Wherefore, to mark the distinction, I have caused the words 'view of frankpledge' to be written in the title, for the court leet is derived from the tourn which the sheriff was accustomed to hold in order to view the frankpledges." Thus, or in some similar fashion, would doubtless have spoken Thomas Smallwood, probably a barrister or an attorney-at-law from the neighbouring town of Stockport, and almost certainly a student of the treatises above mentioned.

There is one other small point connected with the title of the court to which attention may be called before we take leave of the subject. The Court Book commences with the record of a court which was held in the reign of Charles I., and the regnal year is given at that and at all the subsequent courts until the Midsummer court of 1649, when the death of the king is tacitly recognised by the disappearance of any reference to the year of his reign and the substitution of the words "anno domini."

As to the court itself it was a manorial court possessing leet jurisdiction, and the two sides of it were kept quite distinct. For example, the proceedings on the leet side, *i.e.* the presentments of the jury and the penalties imposed by them, were grouped and recorded in English, whereas the short reports of the actions

[1] Hearnshaw, *Leet Jurisdiction in England*, 38, 39.

which were fought between party and party are in a language which we charitably assume was intended by the steward to be Latin. Whatever the reason for this distinction may be, we observe that it was maintained until the session of the court which was held on the 29th November 1651, when in pursuance, no doubt, of the general parliamentary order of the 22nd November 1649,[1] everything was then and thenceforth written in English.

Another curious circumstance that calls for some comment is the existence of two juries.

At the outset of the period and for seven years afterwards only one jury was sworn, who are described as jurors "tam pro domino quam inter praesentes," but at the court held on the 6th July 1639 two juries are impanelled, one for the lord, who make presentments and amerce, and the other "inter praesentes," who try actions. At the Midsummer court of 1645 the single jury system was reverted to for a short period, but the two juries appear again at the Martinmas court of 1647, and at all the subsequent courts until the close of the twenty-five years which the book covers. The number of individuals who were summoned to sit as the jury for the lord or as the sole jury was seldom the same at consecutive courts and varied from 13 to 16, but the jury which gave verdicts in the actions that were tried always consisted of 12 men. The introduction of the two juries and the subsequent changes backwards and forwards must have been due to the influence of the stewards, as may be seen by comparing the dates already given with those appearing in the following list of the stewards and of the courts at which they took up office.

STEWARDS.

Edward Davenport,	
John Davenport,	6th July 1639.
Thomas Smallwood,	21st November 1645.
Hugh Wright,	30th November 1647.
Daniel Davenport,	11th July 1648.
John Davenport,	29th November 1653.
Daniel Davenport,	11th July 1654.

There are two parallel cases to be found at Bamburgh, where there was a court called the View of Frankpledge and Court Baron of the Manor of the Castle of Bamburgh, and another court known as the Court of the Borough of Bamburgh. In the former court, down to 1707, there was only one jury, the Jury

[1] Hearnshaw, *op. cit.* 132, *n.* 3.

of Inquiry and of Trial of Actions, with a dozen or so jurymen, but after that date two juries are to be found, called respectively the Jury of Inquiry and the Jury for the Trial of Causes, though generally consisting of the same persons. In the Court of the Borough the single jury system prevailed until 1727, when there appear two juries, one " ad inquirendum " and the other " pro treatione causae," both of twelve or thirteen persons.[1]

There are two possible explanations for the appearance of two juries instead of one at places so different and so far from one another as Bramhall and Bamburgh. The first is the tendency to differentiate between the jurisdictions of the court and to separate what was in fact and in practice one court into the two or three courts which were the creations of legal theory—a tendency which has already been commented upon above in connection with the addition of the words " view of frankpledge " to the ordinary title of the court. The other explanation would suppose that this was an introduction of the jury of trial which had long existed in the communal and superior courts. This would meet the circumstances found at Bramhall, where the number of the jury of trial was always twelve, and composed of different jurors to those who formed the jury of presentment, but it hardly covers the cases at Bamburgh.

Suit and Service.

On the first page of the book a list is given of all the tenants doing suit and service at the Midsummer court of 1632, amongst which are to be found the names of several women, most of whom are described as widows.[2] There is no record, however, of any women having acted as jurors, and their names are probably given as the existing holders of houses or lands which were formerly in the possession of their husbands or fathers.

Some sixteen of the persons mentioned are stated to be cottagers, and doubtless would be so termed in contradistinction to the householders, the characteristic of the class being that while they had a house with a small croft and toft about it, they would not possess any strips in the arable fields and would not be entitled to any " rooms " or allotments on any of the four moors of the manor. One presentment complains that divers persons within the township have erected cottages and sublet them to people of no substance, and proceeds to direct that no owner of a cottage that has not four acres of land to it shall receive any one as a subtenant without the consent of the lord

[1] Webb, *English Local Government*, II. 91-95.
[2] This list is set out in Appendix I.

of the manor and the jury of the court.[1] From another entry we gather that they were exempt from the burden of repairing the bridge over Lady Brook, known as the Woman's Croft bridge.[2]

The duty of attending the court would seem to have been fairly well observed, though there are defaulters at nearly every session. The offenders were generally fined or amerced the sum of sixpence, but, as will be seen from the proceedings of the Martinmas court of 1645 which are set out in Appendix II., this was not an invariable rule, and larger fines were occasionally imposed. Certain persons were essoined or excused their fines for reasons which are occasionally given. Thus, opposite the names of those who have been presented for non-attendance we find the word "egrot," an abbreviation of "aegrotat," implying that the individuals in question had been essoined on account of sickness. A further idea of the nature of the pleas generally advanced may be obtained from the following list of explanations for absence which occur in the proceedings of the Midsummer court of 1643: "lives out of the countrey," "a trayned soldier at Wiche" (*i.e.* Nantwich), "a blind man," "never yet appeared here," "a lame man," "a lame man bed rid," and "a very poore man."

Officers. In addition to suit of court the tenants, or, at any rate, some of them, were also compelled to fill the offices of birleymen, moorlookers, weirlookers, and affeerors. These officers were appointed at the Midsummer court, and held office for a year, but as the Court Book contains no definition of their duties, and as there are only occasional entries relating to them, we have not much information as to what work they actually performed. According to the etymology of the word, the birleymen (of whom there were two) were by-law men, and it is accordingly presumed that it was their duty to see that the directions given by the jury were carried out by the persons ordered to do so either before next Bartholomewtide, next Michaelmas, or next Candlemas (as the case might be), or to report the delinquents to the next court. The moorlookers were four in number, one for each of the four moors of the manor, viz.: Bramhall moor, Kitts moor, Snibbs moor, and Doghill moor.[3] It seems that the

[1] Martinmas Court, 1648. The requirement of four acres to a cottage was a statutory one. See 31 Eliz. c. 6. Hearnshaw, *op. cit.* 115; *Lancs. Quarter Sessions Records* (Chet. Soc., N.S. lxxvii.), xxii.

[2] Midsummer Court, 1637.

[3] These are the four generally mentioned, but there are occasional references to a Stockport moor and one entry speaks of a Bowker moor, which was possibly part of Snibbs moor. Midsummer Court, 1641.

tenants were entitled to " rooms " or allotments on one or more of these moors, and from time to time the jurors direct that " the tenants of Kitts moor," or of one of the other moors, shall attend at a certain place and time, either to " meere " these out,[1] or to repair the highway on the moor, or to cleanse and scour the ditches upon it. Can we doubt accordingly that it was the duty of a moorlooker to see to the condition of the particular moor which was put in his charge and to report upon it to the jury? As to the two weirlookers, they would be responsible in a similar fashion for the keeping in good order and repair of the weirs in the Lady brook, which flows through the township, the due maintenance of which was probably necessary in order to regulate the flow of water to the lord's mill. The affeerors are well-known leet officials, and were appointed to assess the penalties for the offences committed by the persons presented by the jury.

Besides these officers whose appointments are to be met with every year, reference is also made to two constables and to a pinder. As to the constables, their names are given in the record of the Midsummer court of 1634, when they are stated to have been sworn at Macclesfield. The petty constable is originally a manorial official,[2] but the records say nothing as to how or by whom he was appointed at Bramhall. It seems probable that here, as in many other places,[3] this office went by " house-row "—the tenants of houses taking the office in turn—and that holders of it were sworn in either at the Court Leet for the liberty of the Hundred of Macclesfield[4] or before the justices of the peace. The pinder was appointed at the Midsummer court of 1641, but there is no further mention either of him or of any successor.

Lastly, there was the bailiff Reginald Browne, but he was " the lord's bailiff," and probably differed from the others in being a paid official of the court. It was his duty to enforce the judgments or to obtain payment of the fines by execution, an occupation that must have had its exciting side, as there is more than one entry which states that certain evilly disposed persons had made " rescowses " upon him![5]

The burden of serving these offices was probably borne by

[1] It seems probable from the use of the word " meere " that these " rooms " were not fixed, but were marked out and allotted periodically.

[2] Webb, *English Local Government*, I. 10.

[3] Webb, *op. cit.* I. 16-17, and *Broughton Topography and Manor Court*, Chetham Soc., N.S. lxiii. 45.

[4] Ormerod, *op. cit.* III. 541.

[5] Martinmas Court, 1649.

the tenants in some form of rotation, but it would seem that those who were unwilling to act, or being women were unable to act, were allowed to find a paid deputy. This we take to be the explanation of such entries as the following, the first two of which are extracted from the proceedings of the Midsummer court of 1643, and the last from those of the Midsummer court of 1645:

Moorelookers.

Richard Smith for Widdow Leigh for Bromall Moore.
Richard Brentnall for William Adshead for Doghill Moore.

Wee doe order that whereas Richard Neeld is by due course to find a wearelooker this yeare; but is absent and none put in by him to execute that office, That he shall pay iiii^{s} within a month now next coming to John Jefferson whom we think a fitt person, and is contented to execute that office for him. Provided that if the said Richard Nield doe come to the Steward within a week now next coming and take his oath to performe it in his owne person, the said John Jefferson shall be thenceforth discharged from that office.[1]

Burlimen.

Richard Fallowes de Field absent ordered either to supply the place or pay iii^{s} iiii^{d}.

From other entries it seems clear that the obligation to fill the manorial offices was due from the tenants not personally but by reason of their occupation of certain houses, and that it would be more correct to say that the rotation took place amongst the tenements than amongst the tenants. This accounts for such entries as the following:

Moore Lookers.

William Hall of Priestfielde for Edward Harper for Dickenson's howse for Snibbs Moore.[2]

Burlymen.

Richard Brentnall pro Broomes house.[3]

[*Moorlookers.*]

William Chietam pro Dickensons howse } for Snibbes Moore.[4]

[1] John Jefferson seems to have made a practice of acting as deputy weir-looker, as the following entries show: Wearelookers. John Jefferson for William Fallowes of Mooresyde. (Midsummer Court, 1632). Wearelookers. John Jefferson pro Radulfo Brock. (Midsummer Court, 1634). Wearelookers. John Jefferson for Widdow Leighe. (Midsummer Court, 1637).

[2] Midsummer Court, 1632. See Appendix I.

[3] Midsummer Court, 1634.

[4] Midsummer Court, 1639.

With these entries there may be compared the following, which is to be found in the list of "The names of all the Tenants doinge suite and service att the said Court at the time abovesaide," prefixed to the proceedings of the Midsummer court of 1632 : [1]

> Walbanckhill house in manibus domini vel alterius ad usum Dominae Dorotheae uxoris domini praedicti.

Now Walbankhill, which still exists, was the jointure house of the Davenports,[2] and was, according to the sentence quoted above, in the possession of the lord and held by him to the use of his wife. This being so, naturally no tenant appeared to do suit of court in respect of it, and the jury—or rather the steward—is obviously giving the reason.

The reason why a house is mentioned in some cases and not in others is that in the former case it was probably in the possession of a trustee or trustees of the will of a former tenant, or of persons who were joint tenants or tenants in common of it. This is deduced from such entries as are given below :

> Thexecutors or administrators of Alexander Fallowes for that the ditche over against Taylors house is not scowred accordinge to the order of the last court are amerced [3] . . . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d}
>
> That the Tenants of Fallowes Tenement shall repaire the highewaye sufficiently betwixt the Milne and the gate at Fallowes barne end before the next court sub penam [4] . . . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d}
>
> Item wee appoint the Tenants of Wood howse to ditch that ditch Lyinge Betwixt the Rough fiellde and their two parcels of ground before Candlemas next sub penam [5] . . . . . 3^{s} 4^{d}
>
> Inprimis we appoint the occupiers of Seeles howse to repere there buldinges before the next Court sub penam sub penam [6] [*sic*] . . . . . vi^{s} 8^{d}

Lastly, we observe that these two customs of paying persons to perform the duties of an office and of making the burden of office referable to the occupation, tenancy or ownership of a

[1] See Appendix I.
[2] Ormerod, *op. cit.* II. Earwaker, *op. cit.* I. 455.
[3] Martinmas Court, 1633.
[4] Martinmas Court, 1634.
[5] Martinmas Court, 1640.
[6] Martinmas Court, 1642.

house prevailed also with respect to the constables, as the following entry shows :

> William Leadbeater
> William Berche hyred pro Adsheads howse } Constables ; sworne at Macclesfield.[1]

As part of the suit and service due from the tenants they were also required to take their corn to the lord's mill in order to have it ground. On one or two occasions persons are amerced for going elsewhere, but it is evident that the jury attach a certain amount of blame to the miller, and in two presentments imply that he was a man who encouraged idle persons to resort to his mill, and was too lazy to grind the corn that was brought to him. At the Martinmas court of 1636 the jury order :

> That the Milner shall take speciall care that he suffer not the wandringe boy John Kitchin (usually called Cashe) nor any other Idle and wandringe persons to frequent the Millne, or to be imployed in or about any worke there, upon pene to forfaite for every tyme of neglect of his dutie herein . . iii^{s} iiii^{d}

And at the Martinmas court of 1647 they state that :

> We find that many Tennants have been faulty in goinge from the Lords Milne, but it is by reason the Milne was forth of repaire, and likewise because of the great want of water, and many are constrained to goe from the said Milne because the Miller (as is alledged against him) will not grind the Corne when they are present that owe the same, though he have (as is conceived) very little to doe.

Another service required is one that occasions some little surprise. The tenants, or some of them, were compelled to do the boon work of the lord's shearing, a custom which seems to belong to mediaeval times rather than to the days of the Stewarts.[2]

From the suit and service customarily due we turn now to the work of the court itself, which assembled at nine o'clock on some morning of the week, which for a number of years from 1632 onwards was always a Saturday. Theoretically, the court had jurisdiction in all kinds of personal actions where the cause of action did not exceed the sum of forty shillings in value, but this limitation was recognised only to be flagrantly evaded. In pleas of debt, for example, the plaintiff would claim the sum

[1] Midsummer Court, 1634. [2] Martinmas Courts, 1640 and 1654.

of 39*s.* 6*d.* from the defendant, and if the total amount owing was less than £4, would sue for the balance in another action, but if the debt exceeded £4 and was less than £6 he entered a second action for 39*s.* 6*d.* and then a third for the remainder of the sum. One case will suffice to illustrate the method that was adopted:

Ricardus Browne queritur versus Willelmum Hall de Doghill et Johannem Henshall in placito debiti	xxxix^{s} vi^{d}
Idem queritur versus eundem [*sic*] deffendentes in placito debiti	xxxix^{s} vi^{d}
Idem queritur versus eundem [*sic*] deffendentes in placito debiti	xxvi^{s} v^{d}
Deffendentes cognoverunt tota debita praedicta.[1]	

Though this occurs most frequently in connection with actions of debt, yet instances could be pointed out where the same procedure has been adopted in actions of trespass and trespass on the case.

Plaintiffs who lived outside the manor could make use of the court, and one of the people who did so was a certain George Rorke of Preston in the county of Lancaster, who obtained a judgment against John Henshall for the sum of 14*s.*[2] Though there is no mention of attorneys or solicitors, both plaintiffs and defendants are occasionally represented by persons who are pledged to appear on their behalf. If the defendant does not appear the plaintiff proves his case " per juramentum " or " per sacramentum " of himself, or " per testimonium " of some witness. At other times the defendant is present, and either acknowledges the debt in full or admits part of it, and " makes his law " with regard to the balance. Or again he may plead, as one defendant did successfully, the statute which imposed a limitation on the bringing of actions and which had been passed so recently as 1624.[3] If the action is tried by the jury the trial is said to be " per patriam," because it is, so to speak, put upon the country. On occasions the jury seem to have been unable to make up their minds, and we suppose that their confession of ignorance of the true solution of the matters in dispute must have been the equivalent of a verdict for the defendant. But, of course, the judgment that is most frequently given is one

[1] Martinmas Court, 1632.
[2] Martinmas Court, 1632.
[3] Midsummer Court, 1632.

against the defendant, who is said to be worthy or liable to pay the debt or the damages, together with the court fees and costs. The judgment is enforced by execution, and in the margin there is written "lev. fac." for "levari facias,"[1] or "ex. exec." for "exigas executionem." The nature of the actions and the records relating to them will easily be seen from the few extracts which follow.

Thomas Hulme queritur versus Margaret Cowper in placito detencionis unius Cathedrae (Anglice one Chaire) ad valorem . . . . . xviii^{d}
Deffendant perfecit legem et non culpabilis.[2]

Radulfus Brock queritur versus Johannem Adshead et Annam uxorem in placito debiti . . xxx^{s}

Deffendant Johannes in prisona remanet at Anna uxor eius sumonita fuit per scire facias[3] ad ostendendum causam quare execucionem non faciat de xxvi^{s} viii^{d} pro custagiis recuperatis per querentem in Curia de Manerio praedicto tenta vii^{o} die Julii 1632. Sed deffendant neque comparuit nec causam ostendit. Ideo per patriam debet totum.[4]

Jacobus Crevis de Adlington queritur versus Willelmum Rowcroste in placito debiti . . . ix^{s}
Deffendant cognovit totum et levari facias factum est Ballivo.[5]

Johannes Hall de Poynton queritur versus Johannem Cowper in placito debiti . . . ii^{s}
Per patriam deffendant debet ii^{s} una cum missis et custagiis curiae.[6]

Anna Leighe vidua queritur versus Ricardum Browne in placito transgressionis super casum ad damnum querentis . . . . . xxxix^{s}
Ponitur ad Juratores qui dicunt quod deffendant non culpabilis nec aliquid persolvere debet.[7]

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[1] A writ of execution directed to the sheriff for the levying of a sum of money from the profits of the lands and tenements of the judgment debtor. Abolished by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, sect. 146.

[2] Martinmas Court, 1632.

[3] A *scire facias* is a writ founded upon some matter of record, as judgments, recognizances, and letters patent, either to enforce them, or, as in the case of letters patent, such as charters, to set them aside, It derives its name from the operative words in the writ, "scire facias, etc." and is a warning to a defendant to appear and plead in bar of execution or show any cause, if he can, why execution should not issue against him on the judgment or record, or why the record should not be annulled and vacated. *Encyclopaedia of the Laws of England*, 2nd edit. XIII. 153.

[4] Martinmas Court, 1633.

[5] Midsummer Court, 1636.

[6] Martinmas Court, 1636.

[7] Martinmas Court, 1638.

When we turn to another side of the jurisdiction of the court we find the jury giving the usual directions, and making the customary presentments with regard to the scouring and cleansing of ditches, the upkeep of highways, bridges, and plats,[1] the repair of housing,[2] the erection of hayments,[3] stiles, and gates, the cutting of fences and the opening of footpaths, which are the commonplace of manorial court records. With the exception of the making or repairing of highways, the performance of all these matters was a duty which the tenants owed to their lord or to one another. But the obligation with regard to highways was twofold, probably varying with the nature and character of the road. Some of the entries show that the maintenance of highways or parts of them was a burden that was cast upon certain tenants, either because their land adjoined them, or the road was chiefly used in connection with their property, or because it passed over one of the moors upon which they had allotments. On the other hand, from other entries we are satisfied that the statute [4] which imposed a general liability was also enforced. A comparison of the following presentments will make this clear :

That Thomas Roades and John Jefferson shall repaire the Lane from the Liddyates to the Brooke, John Berche from the Brooke to the Mill; Allexander Fallowes from the Mill to the yate at his barne end and Widdowe Leigh from the said yate to the running water (accordinge to former orders) before Candlemas next sub penam .	iii^{s} iiii^{d} separatim.[5]
Item wee Appoint the tenantes of Bramhall to Repeire the high waies before St. James day next sub penam of every default [6]	3^{s} 4^{d}
We appoint the Tennants to meete the overseer of the highway at the plat above William Siddalls upon Saturday next or the first faire day after by nyne of the Clocke of the same day to do such worke as they shall be appointed sub penam [7] . .	i^{s} separatim.

[1] A bridge over a small stream or gutter.
[2] Outhouses, farm buildings, etc.
[3] A boundary wall or fence.
[4] 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, c. viii.
[5] Martinmas Court, 1632.
[6] Midsummer Court, 1640.
[7] Martinmas Court, 1651. It is presumed that the overseer of the highway was the officer appointed under the statute and generally called in similar records the surveyor or supervisor of highways.

An order made at the Midsummer Court of 1639 directed certain tenants to

The repair of the bridge over the Lady Brook, which has already been mentioned,[1] was also a general and personal liability to which the whole body of householders was subject. Nowadays, this liability to do in person the work of local administration has been exchanged for an obligation to pay rates varying in amount with the annual value of real property in occupation. The entry relating to the repair of the Woman's Croft bridge shows a sort of intermediate stage in the process, and discloses a method of escaping the doing of the actual manual labour which was probably often resorted to. As it is not without interest it is here set out :

That all the howshoulders of this Lordshippe (except the Cottagers) shall meete this daie three weekes the xxixth of July at the womans crofte bridge to amende the gripyard [2] and to repaire the said bridge sub penam . . . vi^{d} a peece to be bestowed towards the repaire of the same.

After this penalty William Rowcroste and Thomas Richardson weare content to undertake the saide Worke for 1^{d} of everie howshoulder. Whereof such as weare contente thereof and did pay weare to be spared from that meetinge. Which weare those that follow, viz. :

[Here follow fourteen names.] [3]

Amongst the other matters that engaged the jury's attention was a number of small offences that were visited with varying amercements.[4] The constables are presented for not repairing the butts upon the Green,[5] and others for the coursing of a hare, the taking of turves and " hassocks " from the moors, the felling of sapling poles out of season, the gathering of sticks in the lord's

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" studd and hill " a highway. The operation referred to was probably the raising of the level of the road by driving in studds (stakes or laths) at each side and " hilling " or covering with earth the space between to the top of the studds. The word " studd " also appears in the proceedings of the Midsummer Court of 1648, when two persons were ordered to make a gate and studds sufficient between a fold and the Pyefield.

In another presentment of the Martinmas Court of 1651 certain persons are appointed to meet and mend the highway or " casthills." One of the meanings of the word " cast " is to " throw up soil with a spade," and the compound word seems to point to a road that had been raised above the level of adjoining land.

[1] *Ante*, p. 10.

[2] A platting of stakes and twisted boughs filled up with earth made to confine a watercourse and to form artificial banks. Wright, *Dialect Dictionary*, II. 733.

[3] Midsummer Court, 1637. For the repairs of Bramhall bridge, see Appendix II.

[4] The word generally employed is " amercy," but four instances have been observed of the use of the word " peane," which probably has that meaning of punish or punishment which it possesses in the phrase " pains and penalties."

[5] Martinmas Court, 1639.

park, and the fishing of a pit on his waste, the harbouring of women who are euphemistically termed "misguided," and the setting of debate between neighbour and neighbour. The matter, however, that seems to have caused the jury most anxiety was the fact that, contrary to the statute 31 Elizabeth, c. vi. sec. 7, certain tenants took into their houses persons of no substance who might become chargeable to the community. These lodgers or servants are termed "inmates," and scarcely a court passes but some one or other is presented for receiving them into his house and ordered to get rid of them. "Inmates."

At the court held at Midsummer 1649 Richard Broome and all other "coatekeepers" [1] were directed to remove their inmates under a penalty of six shillings and eightpence, but the usual amercement was three shillings and fourpence. Occasionally, however, the persons who harboured them were allowed the alternative of retaining them on giving a bond to the steward to indemnify the township.[2] It appears that at times they were harboured with the knowledge and sanction of the lord. For example, a note to an entry imposing an amercement on certain tenants for not removing their inmates is to the effect that "they weare taken in by the lords permission and were borne and resident within this lordshippe." [3] This is perhaps not quite conclusive, but the following petition which we meet with some years later puts the matter beyond doubt :

We desire our good Master and Landlord William Davenport Esquire that he would presently remove out of this Lordshippe ould Kinsey wife and her Grandchild [or at] least that the damage of their future maintenance be cast upon himself or his successors (for being poore strangers) and not uppon the parish.[4]

Another aspect of the jealous attitude adopted by the jury towards strangers is revealed by the appended order which was made at the Midsummer Court of 1635.

Wee do Order That everie Tenaunt hereafter havinge any part of his Tenemente to sell or lett shall graunt the same which he hath to sell or lett to his fellowe Tenaunte (requestinge the same before any bargaine thereof be made) before any stranger or other person livinge out of this Townshippe Soe that his fellowe Tenaunte will give for the same as muche as another will give and not otherwyse Upon forfeyture

[1] Cot keepers, *i.e.* cottagers, or persons who owned cottages.
[2] Midsummer Court, 1645. See Appendix II.
[3] Midsummer Court, 1635.
[4] Midsummer Court, 1650.

(for every tyme that the contrary shalbe proved) of iii^{s} iiii^{d} for (and soe ratably) every twentie shillings worthe of ground or other Tenement soe to be sett or demysed.

In addition to the subjects that have already been touched upon, there are several others which cannot conveniently be brought under any general heading, and must therefore be dealt with piecemeal. Amongst these are the entries of the admission of tenants which occur from time to time in the roll. The tenure of the land to-day is freehold, and there is nothing in the records during the period to which they relate to suggest the existence of any tenants who held by copy of court roll. Doubtless every tenant of the manor owed suit and service to the lord of it, but it is open to question whether a formal admission by the lord or his steward was necessary on the transfer of property, as it would have been in the case of copyholds, and whether these entries are not, therefore, rather in the nature of memoranda made by the steward of the change of ownership of certain tenements, and of the consequent alteration to be made in the list of those whose duty it was to attend the court.

Between the proceedings of the courts held at Martinmas 1633 and Midsummer 1634, there is inserted a long and formal account of the settlement of a somewhat trivial dispute as to the repair of a hayment and the laying down of weir poles in a stream. The hayment and the stream, however, were apparently situated at some point where the manor of Bramhall marched with the lands of the Marquis of Winchester, and it was consequently deemed necessary to empanel a jury on each side and to take their verdict on the matter.

Another special order which appears at the end of the proceedings of the Midsummer court of 1648 is not without interest, as it is the only reference to be found in the records to the civil war that was raging at the time. For this reason it has been thought worth while to set it out :

And we the Jurors aforesaid doe further order (that forasmuch as there was an agreement amongst the inhabitants of this Towne that every of the said inhabitants should pay their Assessment proportionably towards the quartering of such souldiers as was then imposed uppon our Towne) that such persons as have been defective herein shall pay their part as is in equity imposed uppon them, and was then assessed.

Two other interesting entries give particulars of the report of the jury who walked the boundaries of the manor on the 2nd

day of January and the 19th day of August 1654. They are as follows :

The second of January the aforesaid jurors did walke the Bondary betwixt Handford and Bromhall and betwixt Widford [Woodford] and Bromhall and betwixt Pointon and Bromhall and betwixt Northbury [Norbury] and Bromhall, and betwixt Stockport and Bromhall from Norbury till we came to Pattrickes Cottage where we left, and we find in Widford that Ralph Barret hath gotten Clay or Marle upon the wast of Bromhall, and hath loosened the ancient Meare stone, also we find in Pointon that William Browne of Pointon hath gotten Ridging clods uppon the Wast of Bromhall in that Lane that lyes beyond Wm. Roades house towards doghill greene, which we conceive belongs to Bromhall.

The said Jurors did upon the 19th of August 1654 walke and view the remainder of the Townes bondary which the last Jury did not reach to walke and view, viz. : From Pattrickes Cottage to Widdow Cowpers of the Chiphill where the last Jury did begin, and they say and do here record it that for so much as they can discerne or gather by any evidence or information which they have seene or heard, they do conceive that the Lane or high way lying before or about Brocks house belongeth for Comon of Pasture, as well to the Lords of the house of Bromhall as to any other gentleman that hath any Lands on any side of the same.

And the same the said Jurors do say and conceive that the Lords of the said house of Bromhall have as good interest unto a wast lying on the West side of Bentleys called the Rydings as any other gent hath that hath any Land lyinge neare unto the same. And finally the said Jury do find that Alexander Wood hath very injuriously digged up and lead away very much soile of the same Rydings in severall places thereof, and sett the same upon his field lying next thereto for the better composting thereof. For which trespass the said Jury do conceive the said Alexander Wood deserves to be deeply fyned, which they leave to be presented by our Master and other gentlemen that can claime any right to the said Waste.

On the last page of the book is a list of the knights made by James I. at Worsopp (? Worksop) manor on his coming into England. The memorandum, which is signed " D. Witt," is in a strange handwriting, and has no connection with the rest of the entries in the book. The only reason that can be assigned for its existence is that amongst the eighteen names which are given is to be found that of William Davenport.

As a result of the study of the contents of the Bramhall Court Book we have come to the conclusion that the Court was fairly active, and that it was performing useful functions during the

quarter of a century which the records cover. The civil side of the Court must have been kept quite busy by the number of actions that were entered in it, while, so far as we can judge, the business of looking after the general condition of the township and the enforcing of the duties to which the inhabitants were liable was carried out, if not without delays and difficulties, yet with regularity and persistence. The main interest of the record is doubtless legal rather than social or economic, for little light is cast upon the general life of the tenants of the manor. On the other hand, it adds something to our knowledge of the constitution and working of those manorial courts, whose history and characteristics have been so ably analysed and described by Professor Hearnshaw.

By way of conclusion, a list of the chief place-names mentioned in the book is set out below. Many of them are to be found on the Ordnance Map, and doubtless others will be identified by those who possess the necessary knowledge of the locality.

Pepper Street
Jacksons Lane
Act Lane
Hand Lane
Stony Lane
Davenport Lane
Long Lane
The Liddyates
Brewers Green
Doghill Green
Dischiefe
Disnocke
The Pounge, or Pownall's Pounge
The Patch
Pingatt
Chiphill
Wearewood
Priestfield
Deaconfields
Roundfield
Roughfield
Pyefield
Muttonfield
Eyes Meadow
Little Grittiley Meadow
The Womans Croft
The Carr
The Little Haugh
The Great Haugh
The Rydings
Catts-clough
The Intacke

APPENDIX I

The New Court Booke of Bromhall

Begynninge at Midsomer Co[rt] 1632

The Names of all the Tenaunts doinge suite and service
att the said Co[rt] att the tyme abovesaide

1. Willelmus Davenport ar[miger] filius et[1] her[es] app[ar]ent W[illel]mi Davenport milit[is] nunc d[omi]ni Manerii p[ro] ten[emen]to nuper Rob[er]ti Davenp[ort]
   Mr. Edward Davenport ap[ud]
2. Willelmus Siddall
   Margareta Siddall vidua—es[soined]
3. Johannes Browne—ap[ud] Wm. Browne
4. William Rowbothom ab[sent] [2]
5. Edmunde Broome
6. Robte Rowcrofte
7. Ellen Cowp[er] vidua. Wm. Cowper
8. John Cowper
9. William Hall of Doghill
10. Anne Hall vid[ua]
11. Wm. Wilkinson senior [3]
12. Wm. Wilkinson junior ap[ud]
13. Robte. Marshall es[soined]
14. William Houlte

mort[ua] Ellen Houlte [4] vid[ua] mortus (*sic*)

Humfrey Berchinshaw
John Pownall
John Adshead
Wm. Adshead de torkinton
John Henshall
William Brentnall Jo[hn] Brentnall
William Thomson
Isabell Thomson vid[ua]
Willm Berche
Robte Seele, William Sille
Richard Deane [5]

---

1 " Willelmus . . . et " struck through with the pen in the MS.
2 " ab " struck through.
3 " senior " struck through.
4 " Ellen Houlte " struck through.
5 " Richard Deane " struck through.

Dominick Fletcher
Thomas Taylor
Elizabethe Taylor vid[ua]
Rich. Allex Fallowes [1] Fallowes vid[ua] [2]
mort[uus] Nicholas Roades [3] Jane Roades vid[ua]
Thomas Richardson
Elizabethe Royle vid[ua] } mortus (*sic*)
Richarde Broome
Anne Henshall vid[ua] [4]
Henry Seele [5]
Reignald Brentnall ab[sent] } Cottag[ers]
Reignald Browne
John Hulme } Thomas
Robte Brundrett } Harmeby
Rc. Smithe [6]
Raphe Smithe es[soined]
[End of first column.]

William Garnett
William Rowcroste de act lane [7] }
John Cowper } Cottag[ers]
Richard Brentnall }
Thomas Berche }

Anne Leighe vidua
John Berche
William [8]
mort[uus] Raphe Smithe senior [9]
William Smithe. Ra. Smi[the]
William Leadbeater. Wm. Leadb[eater] junio es[soined]
Raphe Brocke
Hugh Danyell de lane
William Hall de priestfields
George Venston
Thomas Ro [10]
Edw Harp[er] [11] pro Dickensons howse Jo Andrew
William Fallowes de Mooresyde [12]
Richard Fallowes
Katheryn Fallowes vid[ua]
Joh[ann]es Smithe infra etate[m] [13]
William Bowker [14]
Hugh Brundrett

---

1 " Allex " struck through.
2 " Fallowes " struck through.
3 " Nicholas Roades " struck through.
4 " Anne Henshall vid " struck through.
5 " Henry Seele " struck through.
6 " Rc. Smithe " struck through.
7 " William Rowcroste de act lane " struck through.
8 " William " struck through.
9 " Raphe Smithe senior " struck through.
10 " Thomas Ro " struck through.
11 " Edward Harp " struck through.
12 " William Fallowes de Mooresyde " struck through.
13 " infra etate " struck through.
14 " William Bowker " struck through.

Robte Thorniley
William Rowcrofte
William Brewer
Hughe Danyell shoomaker
William Fallowes de pepp[er]str (Pepper Street)
egrot[at] Richard
Raphe [1] Smithe junior [2]
Elizabethe Hall vid[ua]
Thomas Thorniley
Thomas Roades es[soined]
John Jefferson senior
egr[otat] John Jefferson junior
Walbanckhill howse in manibus d[omi]ni vel alter[ius] ad usum Dominae Dorotheae uxor[is] domini p[rae]d[ict]i [3]
Mr. Edward Davenport
egr[otat] James Jefferson
William Broome
Ellen Brentnall
Wm. Brundrett.[4] Wm. Brundret
John Hadfield [5]
Raphe Pickforde
Thomas Chietam es[soined]
Jane Fallowes vid[ua]
Margaret Pattricke vid[ua]
Thomas Hulme mort[uus]
John Andrew p[ro] Wood Farme
} Cottag[ers]

1632

Anno Caroli Regis viii°

Curia Baronis Willelmi Davenport Militis Manerii sui de Bromhall ibidem tenta die Sabathi viz. vii die Julii anno supradicto coram Edwardo Davenport generoso adtunc seneschallo ibidem.

Inquisitio tam pro domino quam inter praesentes

Willelmus Siddall, Juratus
Willelmus Wilkinson Junior
Robertus Thorniley
Johannes Henshall
Willelmus Smithe
} Jurati
Robertus Marshall
Humfridus Broome
} Jurati
Humfridus Berchinshaw
Johannes Jefferson
Willelmus Hall de Doghill
Ricardus Deane
} Jurati
Thomas Chietam
Roberte Brundrett
} Jurati

Dominic Fletcher queritur versus Robertum Williamson in placito transgressionis ad damnum querentis . . . . . xx[s]

le Deffendant pleads le statute de lymittacon de accons fait in 21° Jacobi Regis Caput 16°. Et per eadem [*sic*] statutum avoyds le querela.

[1] "Raphe" struck through.
[2] "junior" struck through.
[3] "Walbanckhill . . . pdi" struck through.
[4] "Wm. Brundrett" struck through.
[5] "John Hadfield" struck through.

Rogerus Mottershead de Mottred Andrew queritur versus Johannem Cowper in placito debiti . . . . . xii^{d}

Deffendant non comparuit : Et querens probat acconem per juramentum : Ideo deffendant debet totum.

Johannes Eccles de Bollenfee queritur versus Edmundum Broome in placito debiti xviii^{s} : probat totum debitum per testimonium Humfridi Broome.

Robertus Marshall queritur versus Edmundum Broome et Willelmum Broome in placito debiti xxxix^{s} vi^{d} ^{ob} : probat totum per juramentum : et deffendant [*sic*] non comparuit. Ideo debet totum.

Idem queritur versus eundem [*sic*] deffendants in placito debiti xxxix^{s} vi^{d} ^{ob}. probat ut praedictum.

Robertus Williamson queritur versus Johannem Cowper in placito debiti xii^{s}. Deffendant non comparuit et querens probat xi^{s} per juramentum.

Willelmus Berche queritur versus Thomasum Garnet unum servorum Willelmi Davenport militis in placito de trover et detencon ad valorem ii^{s} vi^{d}. concordantur.

Non suit

Johannes Browne queritur versus Willelmum Siddall in placito transgressionis ad damnum querentis xxxix^{s} vi^{d}.

Radulfus Brocke queritur versus Johannem Adshead et Annam uxorem eius in placito debiti xxvi^{s} viii^{d}.

Deffendants cognoverunt totum debitum praedictum.

Humfridus Newton de Mobberley generosus et Elizabetha uxor eius queruntur versus Jacobum Jefferson in placito debiti x^{s}. Deffendant non comparuit et querentes probant totum debitum per juramentum querentis Elizabethae.

Amercyments.

William Hall of Doghill for not repayringe his howsinge accordinge to the order of the last court est in misericordia domini . . . . . xiii^{s} iiii^{d}

Penaltyes.

That the said William Hall shall repaire his saide howsinge before the next Midsomer Court sub penam . xxvi^{s} viii^{d}

That the Jurors shall meete to view a Tree in controversye betwixte William Siddall and John Browne upon Saturday next the viiiith of July by fyve of the clock in the afternoone att Siddall howses sub penam xii^{d} separatim.

That Edward Stanley of Poynton shall scoure that parte of the ditche which belonges unto him betwixt Adshead's Intack and the Decon Fielde sub penam iii^{s} iiii^{d} before the next court.

That William Rowbothom shall repaire his howse before the next Courte sub penam . . . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d}

That John Adshead shall scoure his ditch betwixt Pownalls Pounge and his Kilne crofte before the next court sub penam . . . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d}

That Thomas Roades shall scoure the ditch betwixt the Weare Wood and his meadow and the Wearewood crofte before the next court sub penam . . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d}

That Allexander Fallowes shall make the way sufficiente after his pitt syde which anoys the way betwixt the Mill and his gate before Bartlemew tyde nexte sub penam . . . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d}

That all those to whom it belonges shall make the Causey and pavement sufficient betwixt the corner of my ladies Moorcrofte and Davenports lane end before Bartlemew-tyde next sub penam . . . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d} separatim.

Officers appointed att this Court

Weare Lookers

William Brentnall, Juratus

John Jefferson for William Fallowes of Moorsyde } Juratus

Moore Lookers

Thomas Roades for Bromhall Moore

John Pownall for Kitt Moore } Juratus

John Adshead for Doghill Moore } Juratus

William Hall of Priestfielde for Edward Harper for Dickensons howse for Snibbs moore } Juratus

Burlymen

John Browne

Richarde Browne for my ladie

Also it is ordered by the Jury that all those that belonge to Snibbes Moore shall meete there the xxist of this November sub penam . . . . . vi^{d} a peece

APPENDIX II

Manerium de Bramall Anno 1645

CURIA Baronis Willelmi Davenport Armigeri Manerii sui de Bramall praedicti tenta ibidem quinto die Julii Anno Regis Caroli nunc Angliae [et] Scotiae vicessimo Annoque domini 1645 coram Thomaso Smallwood generoso seneschallo ibidem.

Liberi tenentes

Robertus Duckenfield Armiger
Ricardus Leigh Armiger

Tenentes per Indent (?)

Willelmus Hall de Doghill
Johannes Cowper
Johannes Henshall
Willelmus Adshead
Johannes Pownall
Franciscus Pownall admitted
Humfridus Berchenshall
Ricardus Berchenshall
Willelmus Hoult
Humfridus Pownall
Johannes Browne
Willelmus Browne
Willelmus Siddall
Johannes Broome
Ricardus Smith
Willelmus Cowper
Robertus Marshall
Willelmus Wilkinson
Margerie Hardy
Johannes Brentnall
Dorothie Brentnall vidua
Willelmus Birch
Willelmus Thomas
Willelmus Owen pro Seeles tenement
Dominick Fletcher
Thomas Taylor
Willelmus Garnet
Johannes Cowper
Ricardus Brentnall senior
Thomas Birch
Thomas Leigh
An Leigh vidua
Johannes Birch
Willelmus Smith
Willelmus Leadbetter senior
Willelmus Leadbetter junior
Radulphus Brocke
Hugo Daniell
Willelmus Hall de Priestfield
George Newton
Richardus Fallowes de Moore
Thomas Johnson
Robertus Thorniley
Edwardus Thorniley
Johannes Smith
Willelmus Rocroft senior
Willelmus Rocroft junior
Johannes Daniell
Ricardus Nield
Ricardus Smith
Elizabeth Hall vidua
Thomas Thorniley
Thomas Roades
Johannes Jefferson senior
Johannes Jefferson junior
Edwardus Davenport generosus

Elizabeth Taylor vidua
Ricardus Fallowes
Willelmus Roades
Jane Roades vidua
Thomas Richardson
Ricardus Broome
Radulphus Smith pro cottage
Anna Seele vidua
Richard Brentnall skinner
Alice Hulme vidua
Reginaldus Browne
Robertus Brundret
Willelmus Jefferson
Willelmus Broome
Willelmus Brundret
Ellen Brentnall
Willelmus Brewer
Radulphus Pickford
Thomas Cheetam
Jane Fallowes
Jacobus Pattrick
Richard Jepson
Georgius Pattrick
Laurentius Seele

Juratores pro domino et inter praesentes

Radulphus Brocke juratus
Willelmus Leadbetter
Johannes Daniell } jurati
Ricardus Nield
Robertus Thorniley
Thomas Thorniley } jurati
Willelmus Rocroft
Johannes Jefferson
Johannes Smith
Johannes Brentnall } jurati
Johannes Browne
Ricardus Fallowes
Ricardus Broome } jurati
Ricardus Brentnall

Qui dicunt ut subsequitur in Anglicis verbis Wee doe find absent from the Court theise persons hereafter named for which they are to be amercyed as followeth :

Robert Duckenfield Esq. . . . . . . Is.
Richard Leigh Esq. . . . . Is.

William Hall of Doghill . Is.
egrot John Cowper . . Is.
John Henshall . . . Is.
William Adshead . . Is.
William Hoult . . . Is.
old blind
Humphrey Pownall . . Is.
William Siddall . . . Is.
William Cowper . . . Is.
William Wilkinson . . Is.
William Thomson . . Is.
Raphe Smith . . . Is.
Richard Brentnall Skinner . Is.
Ricardus Jepson . . Is.
William Smith . . . Is.
Hugh Daniel . . . Is.
Richard Fallowes de More . Is.
absent being returned Burliman
George Newton . . . Is.
Thomas Johnson . . Is.
William Rocroft . . . Is.
Thomas Roades . . . Is.
William Brewer . . . Is.
William Brundret . . Is.
Raph Pickford . . . Is.
James Pattrick . . . Is.
George Pattrick . . . Is.

We doe order William Adshead of Torkinton to repaire the housing at Adshead's house and make it Tenantable before Midsommer Court next sub penam . iii^{s} iiii^{d}

That John Browne and William his son shall repaire their severall parts of housing before the next Court sub penam . . . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d} separatim.

That Dorothy Brentnall shall repaire and make sufficient and tenantable her parts of the housing before Midsommer Court next sub penam . . . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d}

Wee doe order William Adshead of Torkinton to amend and scoure the platt betwixt the Dischiefe and the Intacke before the next Court sub penam . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d}

And that he shall also lay the platt in the fould and draw away the water for anoying the way thorow the same fould before the next Court sub penam . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d}

And if the same water do after such laying the platt and scowring stay upon any other we doe order whosoever it shall stoppe upon to draw it away through their several partes sub penam . . . . . iii^{s} iiii^{d}

We doe order Reginald Browne either to take sufficient security of William Aensworth not to be chargeable to the Lordshippe or else to avoyde them [*sic*] before the next Court sub penam . . . . . vi^{s} viii^{d}

That Widdow Seele shall do the like of Joane Richardson and her children or else avoyde them before the next Court sub penam . . . . . vi^{s} viii^{d}

Wee doe order that all the householders of this Lordship shall meete at Bromhall bridge upon Saturday next by ten of the clock to consider how the same bridge may be sufficiently repaired and that in convenient time in paine of every one making default xii^{d} the same to be disposed of towards the repaire of the bridge.

Wee present Richard Berchenshaw for taking away turves out of a roome belonging to Seeles Tenement, and for threatening to William Owen that he will take and sell turves belonging to that house so as he is for that offence amercyed in . . . . . i^{s}

Wee doe further order that William Adshead, Reginald Browne, Widdowe Roades, Raph Smith, John Birch, Widdow Leigh, Richard Nield shall put in and give security by bound (with such surety or sureties as the Lord of the towne with the consent of two or more of the jury afforesaid shall thinke fitt) unto the steward of the said manor for the time being for the use and safety both of the Lord and the whole towneshippe, either that their severall Inmates and persons by them receaved into

their severall howses or places shall not be chargeable to the said Towne or else to avoyde and remoove them before the next Court sub penam . . . . . vi^{s} viii^{d} separatim.

And that hereafter noe Tenant within this Lordshippe shall receave any Inmate or person into their house or place before such security as abovesaid put in and given to the Steward for the time being sub penam every one doeing the contrary . . . . . vi^{s} viii^{d} separatim.

Johannes Jefferson queritur versus Ricardum Nield de placito transgressionis causante ad damnum . . 4^{s}

They find Richard Nield ought to pay the plaintiff besides the costs of the Court . . . . . iiii^{s}

Johannes Birch queritur versus Johannem Pownall de placito debiti . . . . . xxxvi^{s} ix^{d}

Cognovit infra Curiam.

Johannes Pownall queritur versus Johannem Henshaw de placito transgressionis super casum ad damnum . xxxvi^{s} ix^{d}

They find that John Henshaw ought to pay to John Pownall . . . . . xxxvi^{s} ix^{d}

Johannes Browne queritur versus Johannem Broome de placito super casum [1] ad damnum . . . . ix^{s} ii^{d}

That forasmuch as John Browne took away his Cow for his owne benefit from John Broome (without his consent) before the end of the tearme agreed upon between them we doe not find that Broome is to pay him any of the money which he demandes of him.

Officers Sworne at this Court

Weare lookers—

John Daniell, John Browne } Jurati

Burlimen—

William Owen for Seeles, Juratus.
Richard Fallowes de fieldes absent ordered either to supply the place or pay iii^{s} iiii^{d}

(In a different hand) Fined 2° Novembris.

---

[1] The contraction is " caus," which is probably a slip for " cas."

Moore lookers—

Robert Marshall for Kitt moore—Juratus.
Richard Browne for Bromall moore—Juratus.
William Smith for Snybbes moore—Juratus.
William Hall for Doghill moore.

Affeerors of this Court—

William Leadbeater, John Brentnall } Jurati

Finis huius Curiae per Thomam Smalwood generosum seneschallum ibidem.

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Latin Verses and Speeches by Scholars of the Manchester Grammar School

1640 and 1750–1800

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ALFRED A. MUMFORD, M.D.

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INTRODUCTION

The two MS. volumes from which selections are printed here were presented to the library of the Manchester Grammar School by the late Prebendary Finch Smith, son of Dr. Jeremiah Smith, high master 1807–37, from whom he probably received them. Dr. Smith had collected materials for a history of the school which was perhaps abandoned on the publication of Whatton's history in Hibbert-Ware's *Foundations in Manchester*.

The earlier volume had some vicissitudes before it came into the possession of Dr. Smith. Inscribed on the inner flyleaf at the beginning are the names of its first two owners: "Sum ex libris Georgii Chethami ex dono Johannis Lightbowne amici sui amantissimi 1640." Lightbowne was a member of a family which frequently held office in the town during the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century. George Chetham (d. 1664), a nephew of Humphrey Chetham, was probably a scholar, and later a governor of the school.

Nothing is known of the subsequent history of the volume for nearly a century and a half until a note on the *verso* of the same flyleaf records its rescue from imminent destruction: "From a fish stall in the Market place Manchester as waste paper 1780." This seems to be in the hand of Thomas Barritt, the well-known antiquary.

The little pamphlet, it is no more than that, consists of eighteen leaves, 8 inches by 6, including two flyleaves at the beginning and two at the end, the last of which is of a different paper. The paging (1-30) begins with the inner initial flyleaf. It has only recently been bound. On p. 3 is the title: [1]

[1] The contents are described by Barritt on the flyleaf as "Speeches spoke at the Grammer Schole Manchester in the year 1640," and it is possible they were recited at the Michaelmas gathering.

NOVISSIMA CHAROLI IMAGO
sive
ALIUD SCEPTRI BRITANNICI FULCHRUM
Carmen natalitium in felicissimos Reginae Partus, Principisque natales, Rusticanti Musa decantatum;

Lusus et votum Scholae Manchestrensis
Agro Lancastrensi a Reverendo Hugone
Ouldam Exoniensi olim Episcopo
Fundatae.

The royal infant whose bodily perfections and expected achievements were sung with such a fervour of loyal exaggeration by the youthful versifiers, who was to teach the disloyal Scots how venerable is the name of king (p. 1) and to chastise the bloodthirsty Turkish pirates of Tunis and Algiers (p. 3) [1] was Henry duke of Gloucester, fourth and youngest son of Charles I.[2] His destiny was in pathetic contrast to these high hopes, for he died of smallpox in his twenty-first year shortly after his return to England at the Restoration. He was born on 8th July 1640.

The Carmen is dated 1640 on its last page as well as in Chetham's "ex libris" note. The precise moment of its composition in that critical year must be inferred from its political allusions, which are not wholly easy to interpret. The strong reprobation of the Scots seems to point to a date after their invasion of England on 20th August 1640, and this inference finds support in the passage:

diruat impetu
Hostes, jam Carolus consilium malum
Subvertat, redeat plenus honoribus (p. 3).

Charles had gone North against the Scots on the very day that they crossed the Tweed. After their victory at Newburn (28 Aug.) and occupation of Northumberland and Durham such hopes were of course absurd, and whether "evanuit tamen iste timor" (p. 5) has reference to the action of the Scots or of the

[1] For the ravages of these Barbary corsairs on English commerce, see Gardiner, *Hist. of Engl.* 1603–42, iii. 64 ff.

[2] He is described by one of the writers as the sixth child of Charles (p. 5). This omits his eldest brother, who lived only a few hours.

English opposition, it betrays equal ignorance of the realities of the situation. The return of the king to London and the opening of the Long Parliament on 3rd November give the lower limit of date for the composition of the verses.

There are twenty-five contributions, of very varying length, to each of which the author's name is appended. In three cases no Christian name is given, and in two of these S[cholae] M[anchestrensis] Alum[nus] is added. These were old scholars of the school.

The verses themselves are poor enough, and, making all allowances, do not bespeak a high standard of scholarship in the school. There are a number of elementary mistakes, and the writers seem often less careful of grammar and sense than of the metre,[1] in which one or two strain at variety (see p. 2). Tags abound, reminiscent of the Latin poets. There is the usual frigid mythology. Henrietta Maria is a goddess. She is compared to Venus, Charles to Jupiter, the infant to Cupid. There is a little too much about Lucina. For sheer bombast it would be hard to beat :

Quae regio in terris Mariae non plena *laboris* !
Et non parturiit parturiente Deâ !

But the audacious pun may indicate a redeeming sense of humour. Owing to the limitations of the subject there is much sameness even in the better verses, and it has not been thought advisable to print more than a selection.

The strong royalist spirit pervading the verses no doubt reflects the views of the high master. After the death of Edward Clayton, who held that position from 1606 to 1628, the school had been much neglected. Clayton's successor was dismissed for prolonged absence by some of the governors, although others had already granted him permission to provide a substitute. A successor was elected without the proper nomination by the president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The dispute continued, and no satisfactory conclusion is recorded ; further neglect ensued. Again without authority, a Cambridge man

[1] Some of these lapses are indicated in the notes.

was introduced, who after a few years was replaced or succeeded in 1638 by Ralph Brideoake, an old Manchester scholar of vigorous personality, who held very pronounced Royalist views. While at Oxford Brideoake had assisted Dr. Jackson, the president of Corpus Christi, by correcting proofs for the university press. It is noteworthy that he had contributed Latin and English verses to an Oxford collection of poems on the recovery of Henrietta Maria from an earlier confinement: "Musarum Oxoniensium Charisteria pro regina Maria recens a nixus laboriosi discrimine recepta" (Oxon., 1638).

Manchester was a hotbed of Puritanism at the time of Brideoake's appointment, and he clearly used his position to instil Royalist principles into his scholars. Apart from the Carmen we have evidence of this in the autobiography of Jeremiah Marsden (1625–84), son of a minister at York, and subsequently a Puritan minister himself, who spent some time under Brideoake, and complains of his ill-health and of the severity he suffered at the hands of his head master.

The other manuscript volume referred to above, a notebook about 8 inches by 6, bound in leather, contains a copy of the original statutes of the school attested by three feoffees, William Radcliffe, Edward Holland and Alexander Barlow (preceded by a pen and ink drawing of the school arms), and at the other end of the book copies of Latin speeches delivered at various Christmas gatherings. The majority bear dates between 1750 and 1764, when William Purnell was high master. As early as 1739, when Purnell held the subordinate position of usher, though acting as principal, he had collected money in the town to furnish a holiday library and to defray the expenses of the dramatic performances given by the boys at the Christmas breaking-up. In spite of some opposition he engaged the Manchester Theatre in 1759 and 1760 for special performances. The speeches are not entered in chronological order and are not in the handwriting of Purnell. They appear to have been copied into the book as they came to hand by Charles Lawson, the succeeding high master, who interspersed half a dozen with names and dates, and three with dates only, of his own time, and several without names or

dates. At the end in another hand are four copies, of which only one has name and date (Wilde, 1753), another is an improved version of Harding's of 1751, possibly that given in 1788, and a third is the comparison of a library to a cemetery, which is printed below (p. 9). This and one or two others unascribed are so distinctly better in substance than the rest that they look like model copies or possibly translations from English originals. Lawson's correspondents at the universities sometimes sent him good copies of verses and perhaps prose exercises for recitation by his scholars. He seems also to have used some of the speeches, or at least the subjects, of Purnell's time over again, since a few of them bear a double date, and, as mentioned above, there is a possibility that the second version has been preserved in one case. The fact that this is an improvement on the earlier one is of some interest in view of the fact that the subject "Dolor ipse disertum fecerat," which is entered first in the book with the dates 1752 and 1800, was allotted to de Quincey in the latter year (*Adm. Register*, ii. 225). The essay on satire is included in our selection, not for its intrinsic merit, but because its author was the future Lord Alvanley, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, well known as a supporter of Pitt and one of the victims of the Rolliad. On 8th December in the same year as the delivery of this speech (*æt.* 15) he took the title-part in a performance of Addison's *Cato* by the boys of the school, in which his elder brother filled the humbler role of Portius.

I have to thank Mr. Edward Fiddes for his kind assistance in selecting the extracts and for the estimate of their quality given above.

The annotated list of the versifiers of 1640 in the first appendix may be of some service in the absence of a school register for that period. In the second appendix the subjects and authors of the eighteenth century speeches are arranged in chronological order, with briefer notes.

ALFRED A. MUMFORD.

NOVISSIMA CHAROLI IMAGO

I

Visa mihi somno praestanti corpore virgo ;
Interea auditur vox languida virginis hoi, hoi.
Haec tamen ipsius languore facetia surgit.
Huc ades O Lucina potens, almaeque Mariae
Obstetrix, multos jubeo memorare dolores
Reginae : Anne novus dux ? infirmata recludunt
Pectore saepe novos regali sanguine reges.
Dixerat et rupit sermone silentia nimpha
Altera, Concipias bene : virgo tenesque [1] fidelis
Rectum nata sibi est insigni corpore proles
Ortam divino pulchellam stemmate credas.
Haec ait et celeri sequitur vestigia cursu,
Altera in alterius dum jactat lumina gressus
Ultimus ab toto sic corpore somnus abivit.

Nascitur ! Hostili nunquam superabitur ense
Hoc votum ! nulli dux hic pietate secundus
Infidos doceat Scoticos servire parenti
Supremo patriae ; quam sit venerabile nomen
Regis, et O quantas possint incurrere poenas.
Tempore tum longo visent Capitolia palmas,
Cum clamor patruus [2] stridorque sequetur honorum.

Depone curam corde, luctum excludito
Regina tristem, pectore ex imo fuges
Gemitus, ne cursus ora lachrymarum rigent,
Rursus doloris fructus non crescas [3] tui.
Hujus enim puerperium ecce, peperisti jubar
Regnique regii solamen maximum
Tecti, secundi gaude Caesaris fore
Mater, det hostes impios laeto manus.

Car[men]
Iam[bicum].

[1] *Sic* for teneasque. [2] ? patrius. [3] *Sic.*

Alcm. Acat.[1]

Vides ut almi cerea principis
Fulgent monili brachia splendido,
Perfusus ostro dux rubebit
Phoeniceo, similis parentis.

Vincitque longe virgineus decor
Ejusque vultus praenitet omnibus
Dum ridet, incunabula ornet
Expoliatque domum modeste.

Cunas adornent candida lilia ;
Formosus ipsum plenus odoribus
Narcissus ornabit locum illi,
Arcubuitque [2] sonore virtus.

Dormi rosis tu dulcior omnibus
Princeps, lapillis ditior Indicis,
Formosior divum figura,
Gentibus ecce modo novus dux.

Carm. Sapph.

Omnium laudum Carolina vitis
Angliae totum patriaeque decus,
(Immemor princeps patrii doloris)
Maximus autor.

Turcicam gentem superes atrocem
Tute, dum palmam retines amoenam
Anglicis, vincas populos frequenter
Ipse nocentes.

En decus magnum Angligeni potentis
Splendor aeternus generis, micabit
Et ducis nomen, inter ignes
Luna minores.

Plauderent [3] (princeps) celeri decorem
Tibia formamque tui decentem
Caeteri reges, tribuantque multum
Principi honorem.

[1] Alcmanian acatalectic. [2] *Sic* in MS. [3] *Sic.*

Mille cum vultu timeas [1] feroci
Ut Scotos, Turcas, juvenes superbos,
Tollat olim fama tuum super sic
Aethera nomen.

Sertulum faciet loco decoro
Nutrix dumque tegit coloris ipsum
Floribus varii, ducem polita
Intexta croceo tegitque acantho
Pallâ, quae deceat suam juventam.
Maxima O utinam manu potenti
Absque vulneribus trophaea gerat
Turcarum imperii, marisque victor.

Carm. Phal.[2]

Atroces populi Daemonis agmina
Cedant Angligeni sub juga principis.
Jam Turcae pereant sanguinei, et duci
Cedant Angligeno, diruat impetu
Hostes jam Carolus, consilium malum
Subvertat, redeat plenus honoribus.

Ascle.[3] Carm.

JOHA. HOPWOOD.

[Pp. 5–7].

II

Saepius horrificum vidi spargentia coelum
Fulgura, ceu turres vellent lacerare tonantis,
Donec in adversum vidi splendentia Phoebi
Lumina, ridentes fueris [4] vertuntur in auras,
Saepius innumeras vidi lato aequore lymphas,
Mox ubi disparibus pendebat puppis in undis :
O Regina, tui prima et dignissima sexûs,
Tantus erat moeror, tantus labor atque pericla
Tanta fuere tibi ; subjectis nulla Minerva
Parturiens regina fuit, genuere dolorem
Gentes, tu puerum, populi peperere timorem,
Hi dubitant, alii sperant, omnisque laborant
Maestitiâ, victam vellent mala fata parentem
Aut puerum : adversae sic mors et vita fuere.
At Lucina tui miserens nostrumque dolorem
Gaudia libavit populo, et discrimina tollit.

[1] ? for terreas. [2] Phalaeceum. [3] Asclepiadeum. [4] *Sic.*

Plaudite tres gentes, tria regnaque plaudite mecum
Filius et princeps, dux, rex, nascuntur in uno.

Quid nunc dolemus de viris inconditis,
Tumulis, recusamus placita quare superum
Cum fructum reparant locos foetu novo
Regalium, referte grates nunc superis,
Aspicite splendorem genae,[1] et pulchrior,
Dicite creatura an luto composta sit.
Non pulchrior currus agit Phoebus suos
Media die quam puer nitet cunabula.
Nec ipse Mavors fronte nubila superes
Signum cruentum quod futuri proelii.
O magni Jovis ipsa vera imago !
O proles Charoli omnium suprema !
Quales nunc tibi fundimus piorum
Mentes, condere centies videbis,
Alti gaudia postero triumphi.
Lauro tempora, dum caput corona,
Ornabit populus, manebit ipsa
Dux victoria ; Gaudium et voluptas
Ornabunt senium, fovente Marte,
Tu belli decus axibus severis
Lethum cum gemitu arma fata duces.
Formam partibus omnibus parentum
Natus corporis hic gerit fecundam.
Sed tantum superat nitore vultus.
Quo mater peperit dolore natum,
Qui nunc laetificat suamque mentem
Cum spectat faciem nitore tanto
Splendentê, genitore pulchriorem ;
Impletum sophia caputque tali.
Adsunt gaudia nunc dolore victo.

JOHAN. BRIDEOAKE.

[Pp. 10–12].

III

CAROLINAE VITIS GEMMA

Jam Dii Reginae votis responsa dedere,
Atque aliud regno praebuit illa decus.

[1] genis MS.

Nascitur en regno flos formosissimus alter !
Quem peperit Carolo casta Maria suo.

Inter regales flores hic germen Olivae,
Que matri similis, qui similisque patri.

Astris par vultus fulget radiisque coruscis,
Flava verecundus suaviat ora rubor.

O formose puer, multum tu crede colori,
Non decor e quovis semine talis erat.

Occulto crescat virtus velut arbor in aevo,
Et gradibus veniat quotidianus honor.

Hunc vidit puerum Mars ; vires indidit illi,
Juppiter et formae caetera dona suae.

Cum cedat fatis Carolus Regem ipse relinquet,
Nec dicant hostes Anglia Rege caret.

JACO. JOLLIE.

[P. 21].

IV

Nec sic excidimus ; vitae pars altera nostrae
Eripitur fatis, cum vicit fata Maria.
Et licet internis oriantur nubila ventis,
Et dolor et lacrymae quod gens insana furore
Aggreditur Regi Regnisque creare tumultus,
Evanuit tamen iste timor, salvaque Maria,
Audemus tantos populi tempsisse furores.

De genere En Caroli princeps jam nascitur alter,
Et sextam prolem casta Maria tulit,
Fructibus ecce beat vinetum sancta Britannum.
Gens erit ex utero citima nata suo.
Quae regio in terris Mariae non plena laboris !
Et non parturiit parturiente Deâ !
O Princeps, nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt,
(Qua me cunque vocant fata) manebit honos.

FRANCISC. MALLORY.

[P. 27].

V

Haec est alma dies nascentis conscia summi
Principis ; atque die multo sacratior [1] illa,
Magni quae fratris tulit ops pulcherrima natum.
Nascitur illustris Charoli celeberrima proles,
Et partus nostrae sunt gaudia nostra Mariae.
Quin Scoticis terror falsis innoxius infans,
Qui generis Charoli macrescunt rebus opimis,
Atque tremunt tantos Regni visisse triumphos.
Ac vivat Charolus tanti jam numinis auctor
Quem metuunt hostes, olim victique nepotes.
Sic tute semper vincat, sic nomine firmet.
Vos juvenes animis laetis, et voce canente
Concelebrate diem votis felicibus almam.
Maximus est princeps claris natalibus ortus,
Altera spes regni, magna de stirpe Britanna ;
Paupertas nec saeva tulit, nec cum lare parvo
Exiguus fundus, Charoli sed Regia tecta,
Jurasses genuisse Jovem, Veneremque tulisse.
Tanta est forma genis, fulget sic frontis honore,
Os humerosque Deo similis, non pulchrior alter.

Nubes repente scindat, atque in aethera
Purget se apertum ; [2] laeta quoque dies erat
Omnibus ab aethere ! Natus est Princeps enim
Formosus ; ipse pulchrior Phoebo nitet.
Solamen immensum Charolinae domus,
Tale sibi decus quale manus addit ebori.
Almae putassem filius Maiae et Jovis,
Haec regna venisse specie versa sua,
Pulchraeve Veneris filium Cupidinem,
Si illis fuisset vel specie aut forma pari,
Praestantiore sed est decoreque facie.
Lucina custos tuque genialis tori,
Ob tuta celebris Mariae puerperia,
Honore summo gratias tibi damus,

[1] Sacrarior, MS.

[2] This is obscure.

Magnos triumphos hic amet celeberrimus,
Necnon vocari ametque Princeps et Pater.
Ad supera serus redeat hic princeps bonus,
Populo Britanno laetus intersit diu.

ROB. BOOTH.

[Pp. 29–30].

1640

FINIS

SPEECHES

I

1750. Darwell.

Stultus labor est Ineptiarum

Leves animos parva capiunt ; sapiens rem quamque suo momento aestimat. Vitae summa brevis levibus Hominem vetat Curis implicari. Relinquamus puellis Papilionum Cochlearumque Supellectilem, nobis quid verum atque decens unice quaerendum erit. Quam multi tamen Studiis incumbunt Homine parum dignis ; et iis laboribus fiunt ridendi, qui si recte collocarentur ad veram Gloriam aperirent viam ! Vestram, Commentatores, immensam Sedulitatem parum reprehendo, immo laudarem, nî in agro tam sterili versaretur. Quo vero tantus ille Sudor in paleis Authorum conradendis, cum totus vobis ingeniorum Messis concedatur ? Quid meruere Apices, et Punctula et Particulae Sermonis, ut in illa Furor vester omnis impendatur ? Dum tamen vos rideo, cavendum erit mihi, ne vester me error variâ licet illudat parte. Apage a meis Studiis omnes ineptias ! Absit a mei animi Mensâ quodcunque parum ministrat Nutrimenti. Habeant sibi molles Galli delicatulos Cibos, et mellitas Placentas ; mihi sola apponatur Bovina Caro Anglicana.

II

1759. Arden, jun.

Nulla venenato Litera mista Joco est

Odi istud hominum genus perniciosissimum quibus difficile est Satyram non scribere ; Qui spargunt Ingenii vehementioris fervore quodam abrepti maligna Dicteria, et quemlibet cruento lacessunt Dente. Magis placet inconcinna simplicitas, quam ingeniosissima scurrilitas. Timeo Malignitatem quam commendat Joci Festivitas : imo vero minime jocosas istiusmodi

censeo Nugas, quae derisos seria ducunt in mala. Non minoris aestimo Famae quam Valetudinis Incolumitatem nec leviore. Poenâ dignum reor qui illam mihi mordaci vulnerat acumine, quam qui ad damnum huic (*sic*) inferendum cibos gratissimos insidioso tingit veneno. Satyram non Homines, sed vitia insectari oportet; non vulnerare, sed sanare debet, et si forte mordeat, sit ipse morsus qualis est Hirudinis, medicus et salutaris. Epigramma sit acutum, nulli tamen noceat; Cuspide sit armatum, absit tamen venenum. Pereat Scriptor qui importunâ Dicacitate solutos Hominum Risus aucupatur, et alienae Famae Dispendio consulit suae. Singularem hominis Imprudentiam nequeo non mirari Qui sibi invido et nocenti eam immerito arrogat benevolentiam quam viris innocuis bonisque denegavit. Qui scilicet candido Lectori placere sperat, cum caeteris fere omnibus sedulo displicere studuerit.

III

Quam multi Tineas pascunt Blattasque diserti!

Est Bibliotheca, seu publica seu privata, quoddam Coemeterii genus ubi dormiunt omnes omnium ordinum Authores. Omnia pariter, sive doctae sive indoctae antiquitatis monumenta corrumpit et comedit vetustas: nec parcit aeri incisis aut Marmori fatalis rubigo. Injuria temporis in iis rebus cernitur quas credimus esse durissimas et corrosioni minime obnoxias. Quicquid ex materia consistit, animalcula parit, quae ipsum tandem parentem exedent. At Charta rerum est fortasse tenuissima, utpote ex pannis conficta iisque etiam in aqua contusis et malleo contritis. Quid igitur miri est, si cimicum morsibus sensim perforata, sibi commissa paulatim corrumpit et obliterat scripta aut impressa. Repositoria illa inspice quae literatura pro Conditorijs sunt; quantas ibi reperies ruinas! Ibi cernere est vermiculorum itinera a foliis ad Folia, ab initio usque ad finem. Nullum agnoscunt hi Authorum discrimen, quin omnes pariter rodunt, seu ingeniosissimi fuerint hominum, seu Batavi. Haeccine est immortalitas illa quam mortales sibi promiserunt Scriptores? Haeccine sunt monumenta quae nec Jovis ira nec ignes nec ferrum poterit abolere? Frangite, miseri, calamos, libellos scindite, extinguite Lucernas! Vigiliae et studia si huc tandem reditura sunt—ire praestat cubitum quam tam misere pernoctare; et dormire, quam sic lucubrare.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF WRITERS OF VERSES IN 1640

[The numbers in brackets give the order of their respective contributions.]

Ashton, John (17), adm. Magd. Coll. Camb. 1645.

Ashton, Richard (7). For a Richard A. (1622–41) of Sidney Sussex Coll. Camb, see Ormerod's *Cheshire*, i. 556.

Ashworth, [Richard] (6), adm. Magd. Coll. Camb. 1612 ; signature without Christian name and followed by S[cholae] M[anchestrensis] Alum [nus].

Bertinshaw, Edmund (23), s. of Thomas, of Kirkmanshulme, bapt. 26 May 1627 (Manch. Par. Reg.).

Booth, Robert (25), g.-s. of Humphrey, of Salford, 1626–81, Chief Justice of King's Bench in Ireland, 1679 (*Dict. Nat. Biogr.* v. 389).

Bowker, John (2), a John Bowker was adm. Emman. Coll. Camb. 1642, and was perhaps the John Bowker who was curate of Standish, under the non-resident Brideoake, from 1661.

Brideoake, John (3), probably John, younger brother of the high master, bapt. 1 November 1621 (Manchester Par. Reg.).

Brownsword, Thomas (15).

Brownsword, William (16), s. of John, bapt. 5 March 1625–26 (Manch. Par. Reg.), matric. Oxford 1642, adm. pensioner Emmanuel Coll. Camb. 1645, M.A. 1649 ; vicar of Kendal, 1659–72 (Nicholson and Axon, *Older Nonconformity in Kendal*, 65–79 ; Nightingale, *The Ejected of* 1662, ii. 942–54).

Byrom, Edmund (10), s. of Adam, of Salford, bapt. 31 August 1623 (Manch. Par. Reg.).

Dewever, [Peter] (9), s. of Peter, b. 1621, adm. Brasenose Coll. Oxon (Pleb.), 19 July, matric. 15 December 1637, aet. 16, lic. to practise in surgery, 10 October 1646 (Brasen. Reg., in which the name is spelt Devenver or Dewenor).

Diconson, Michael (5), s. of Michael, of Moss Side, Manchester, bapt. 8 April 1627 (Manch. Par. Reg.). His father was boroughreeve in 1640.

Garner, William (18).

Hall, Stephen (11), s. of Stephen Hall of Manchester, bapt. 9 Nov. 1623.

Haugh, Robert (19), ? s. of Robert Haulgh or Halughe, of Manchester, merchant, bapt. 1 Oct. 1626 (Manch. Par. Reg.).

Hopwood, John (1), ? s. of Edmund, of Hopwood Hall in Middleton, b. *c.* 1623, d. 1689 or 1690. Edmund H., chaplain at Manchester (1630–46) had also a son John.

Jollie, James (14), eldest s. of Major James (*D.N.B.* xxx. 86), christened Gorton Chap. 1627, sizar Trin. Coll. Camb., 22 April 1645, B.A. 1648, fellow of Trin. Coll. 1649, M.A. 1652; d. before Oct. 1684 (Note Bk. of Thos. Jolly).

Mallory, Francis (22), 9th and youngest son of Dr. Thos. Mallory, dean of Chester (d. 1644), bapt. St. Oswald's, Chester, 29 April 1622, received a legacy of £20 in 1634 under the will of Dr. Wm. Forster, bp. of Sodor and Man. Nothing is known of his career after leaving the school. Other members of his family were noted royalists (*Cheshire Sheaf*, vol. i. pp. 72, 79, 90, 95, 101).

Mosley, Oswald (4), s. of Oswald, of Ancoats, bapt. 27 August 1625 (Manchester Par. Reg.).

Mosley, Samuel (8), s. of Oswald, of Ancoats, bapt. 10 May 1628 (Man. Par. Reg.), lived in Ireland.

Prestwich, Edmund (21), Prestwich, Thomas (20), sons of Thomas of Hulme Hall (bart. 1644), both mentioned in their grandmother Brereton's will dated 13 September 1634; nephews of Rev. John P., founder of the Prestwich Library in the Collegiate Church (Piccope MSS. (Cheth. Lib.), i. 217; *Palatine Note Book*, Sept. 1882, 181–6). Edmund buried at Collegiate Church, 9 April 1654.

Ratcliffe, [Samuel] (24), probably s. of Joseph, of Rochdale, adm. aet. 15, Nowell Scholar, Brasenose Coll. Oxon. 1632, B.A. 1635, M.A. 1640 (Brasen. Reg.); signature to verses is surname only followed by S. M. Alum (see Ashworth, Richard).

Smith, Thomas (13).

Worsley, Thomas (12), perhaps s. of Thomas, of Eccles, b. 1626, living 1669 (Piccope MSS. i.). His father, who d. 1649, removed to Hovingham in Yorkshire.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF SUBJECTS AND SPEAKERS OF CHRISTMAS SPEECHES

[In the MS. volume the speeches are not entered in chronological order. Those without name or date have not been included in this list. Christian names and a few notes are added from Finch Smith's *Admission Register of Manchester School* (Chetham Soc. O.S. vols. 69 and 73).]

1750. Hoc scitum est
Periculum ex aliis facere tibi quod ex usu.
Henry Manifold, St. John's Coll. Camb. 1753; 3rd wrangler 1757.

1750. Stultus labor est Ineptiarum.
John Darwell, Brasenose Coll. Oxford 1752, vicar of Walsall.

1751. Transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat.
(and 1788). Robert Harding, St. John's Coll. Camb. 1753.

1751. Pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem.
James Bancroft.

1751. Benefecit qui latuit.
Robert Bromley (of Wigan).

1752. Dolor ipse disertum fecerat.
(and 1800). William Owen, Brasenose Coll. Oxford, B.A. 1758.

1753. Teneas Damasippe tuis te.
James Wilde, Brasenose Coll. Oxford 1756.

1754. Ridiculum acri
Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat Res.
Millington Massey, St. John's Coll. Camb. 1756; senior wrangler 1759.

1754. Sunt ipsa Pericula tanti.
William Harrison, ? Catherine Hall, Camb., B.A. 1760.

1755. Hi motus Animorum atque haec Certamina tanta Pulveris exigui Jactu compressa quiescunt.
(and 1798). Samuel Martin, fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb., 4th senior optime 1764.

1755. Ne fluitem dubia spe pendulus horae.
? George Hodson, Brasenose Coll. Oxford, B.A. 1760; rector of Liverpool.
[Dr. Lawson was in doubt whether this speech was spoken by Hodson in 1755 or by George Case in 1762.]

1756. Insanire putas solennia me, neque rides.
Millington Massey (see 1754).

1759. Singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes.
William Barker.

1759. Nulla vei enato Litera mista Joco est.
Richard Pepper Arden (1744–1804), Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and 1st Lord Alvanley.

1762. Si sapis, quod scis, nescis.
Thomas Breithweite (1744–1800), fellow of Brasenose Coll. Oxford, archdeacon of Richmond (1792) and Chester (1797).

1769. Haec olim meminisse juvabit.
Joseph Lowten.

1770. Malefacere qui vult, nusquam non causam invenit.
John Rigby Gill, Brasenose Coll. Oxford, B.A. 1775.

1772. Nil fuit unquam
Jam dispar sibi.
Thomas Sutton, ? Brasenose Coll. Oxford, B.A. 1777.

1774. Est tibi gravis adversaria constituta, et parata quaedam incredibilis expectatio.
Abraham Ashworth, Brasenose Coll. Oxford, B.A. 1779.

? 1775. Qui non est gratus datis, non est dignus dandis.
[Ascribed by Dr. Lawson to [Richard] Ellis, 1775, but both name and date crossed out.]

1777. Miserrimum est timere, cum speres nihil.
John Romney, fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb., s. and biographer of George Romney.

1779. Memoria Injuriae tenaciforma est, beneficii brevissima.
John (?) Fenwicke, Brasenose Coll. Oxford, B.A. 1784 (or his brother William, b. 1765).

1780. Nullum Numen abest, si sit Prudentia.
"Spoken Xtmas, 1780."

1781. Laudat diversa sequentes.
"Spoken Xtmas, 1781."

1785. Stat magni Nominis Umbra.

Records of some Salford Portmoots in the Sixteenth Century

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INTRODUCTION

In the preface to the *Portmote Records of the Borough or Town of Salford from 1597 to 1669*, edited by the late Alderman Mandley in 1902 for this Society (N.S. Nos. 46, 48), the editor mentions the existence of earlier rolls of the court belonging to the reign of Henry VIII. which are preserved in the Public Record Office. Transcripts of them were placed at his disposal by Canon Moyes, but unfortunately he did not see his way to print them with the others. The records referred to are classed Duchy of Lancaster, Court Rolls, Bundle 79, Nos. 1029-1034, to which must be added No. 1037 in the same bundle, containing a single Elizabethan roll of 1594, which Canon Moyes had overlooked.[1] They are really hundred rolls, the minutes of the portmoot of the borough being appended to those of the hundred court of Salford,[2] and its profits to the crown from fines and amercements added to those of the superior court. Both were held in the town, and the Molyneux of Sefton and Croxteth, who were hereditary stewards of the hundred court, presided in the portmoot. Sir William Molyneux, who acted throughout the reign of Henry VIII., whom he survived by a year, apparently received his knighthood, along with a special letter of thanks from the king, for his valour at the battle of Flodden.

The portmoot—which is never called a court leet in these

[1] The record of the portmoot meetings of 1559 (or a copy) was in 1857 in the possession of Stephen Heelis, mayor of the borough (*V.C.H. Lancs*, iv. 207).

[2] On the other hand, the original volume from which the records of 1597–1669 were printed, now in the Peel Park Museum, is a purely town's book with no trace of connection with the hundred. Yet the few surviving records of eighteenth-century portmoots are preserved among the muniments of the Salford Hundred Court in the Town Hall, Manchester. Unfortunately they are not at present accessible, as they were lent to Alderman Mandley and have not yet been returned.

records—met twice a year, at dates more variable than were customary in the seventeenth century, when the spring assembly was held normally in the second or third week after Easter, and the autumn meeting in the second or third week after Michaelmas. In the reign of Henry VIII., so far as we can argue from a broken series, the court met for its spring session either in the week before Rogation Sunday or the week before Whitsunday, while the date of the autumn session varied from 11th October to 24th November. With one exception it always met on a Thursday, whereas from 1598 to 1611 Tuesday was the regular day, and from the latter date Wednesday.

The twelve courts the records of which have survived begin with the autumn session of 1510, and end with the spring session of 1594. Rolls 1030-1034, however, each contain the records of two sessions, that of the autumn of one year and the spring of the next, the accounts being made up in the summer, after the close of the regnal year (in April). We have therefore the complete records of the court for the financial years 1513–14, 1514–15, 1522–23, 1526–27, and 1530–31. It is true that the spring session of the last of these five rolls is actually dated 19th May 1530, but as it occupies the normal position at the end of the roll, there is probably an error in the regnal year of the heading.

The burghal life of Salford as revealed in these early records is even simpler and more manorial than it appears in those of the next century. Indeed, but for the name of the court and the occasional mention of burgages and burgesses,[1] there is little or nothing to differentiate its proceedings from the business of a rural manor court possessed of leet jurisdiction. The only evidence of trade is the mention of a resident spurrier (p. 3). Assaults and affrays and rescues (of prisoners or goods taken in distraint) are the most serious crimes that come before the court. They are punished usually by fines[2] varying from one to two shillings.

[1] The word "burgus" does not appear, and "villa" is ambiguous, as is shown by the (English) heading of the court of Oct. 1651: "The Burough or Village of Salford."

[2] Fines were in principle sums which offenders consented to pay to put an end (finis) to proceedings against them. Amercements were penalties, in theory at the mercy of the crown, but affeered as reasonable by the offender's peers.

Small amercements of from 2*d*. to 6*d*. were imposed upon common scolds, breakers of the assize of ale, those who cut their neighbours' hedges, or dug holes in the roads (to get clay or daub for their houses), and owners of swine who did not keep them yoked or ringed to prevent their destroying their neighbours' corn. In the last case the penalty was normally 3*d*. for each pig. Heirs of burgesses not appearing to do their suit to the court were amerced 6*d*.

Some few cases of assault and one of digging in the common pasture of the king and the burgesses called Brynlache (p. 3) have no fine or amercement stated, but in the margin instead the word ext[ract]a, which probably means that a note or true copy (estreat) of the amount was sent to the duchy court, but it was not included in the profits of the portmoot.[1]

Some part of the increased business of the court in the seventeenth century was due to the steady growth of statutory offences in the Tudor age. The only offence of the kind that occurs in these rolls was the reception and harbouring of vagabonds "against the statute." For this an amercement of 3*d*. was usually inflicted, with a threat of a much heavier penalty on a second offence (p. 7), but apparently a first offender could be ordered to leave the town (*ibid.*).

The meagre calendar of these courts is reflected in the petty profits which the crown drew from them in fines and amercements. In one year the total amount was only 3*d*.; the November court in 1522 had not a single presentment before it, and the average annual profit in the five years for which the records are complete was under 5*s*., a modest sum enough, making all allowance for the greater buying power of money at that date.

A market-town of so simple a type needed few officials, and these were such as were found in manors everywhere, a reeve, two constables, two birleymen (bylawmen), two aletasters[2] (the later English records call them alefounders), two miselayers, and two misegatherers (*i.e.* those who assessed and collected local taxes), eleven in all. There must have been affeerers of

[1] *Manchester Quarter Sessions Records* (Chet. Soc., N.S. 77), i. xv *n*.

[2] Perhaps these were the most burghal, the number of alehouses in rural areas not usually calling for special officers.

amercements, and indeed four are mentioned in the spring session of 1531, but even those do not appear in the list of regularly elected officers of the court, as was the practice from 1598, when the printed rolls begin. By the latter date, too, there was a third birleyman (for Oldfield Lane), and several new sets of officers, two appraisers, two scavengers for Greengate and Gravel Hole, and two for the Lower Gate, and an overseer of the pump. Others, including an overseer of the measuring of cloth, were added in the seventeenth century, and though the general aspect of the list was still manorial, it could not be mistaken for the official body of even the most highly organised rural manor.

As in later times, the officers were appointed in the autumn session. In 1510 and 1530 the list is headed "election of the officers," which doubtless meant, as it did in the next century, appointment by the jury. How far their choice was determined, in the case of the constables at all events, by a custom like the House-row of rural manors, in which the duty was attached to certain tenements in a fixed order, there is no evidence to show.

The jury, which was perhaps nominated by the steward with the help of the officers, was a different one at each session, and varied from twelve to fifteen in number. In the seventeenth century it sometimes rose to eighteen or nineteen. The larger part of its presentments were necessarily based upon information supplied by the officers, and in the first third of the latter century there was a tendency at times for the officers to make their presentments directly to the court and not through the jury, a practice which was afterwards discontinued, or at all events concealed by the more correct language of the rolls. Of such a practice there is no foreshadowing in those of Henry VIII.'s time.

The single roll of Elizabeth's reign which comes from the same source is of a different character and of more general interest. It was either a special court to present cases of encroachment upon roads and waste, or the ordinary spring session had no other business, as far as the record goes. The exceptional character of the meeting seems indicated by the absence of any list of the jurors. Reference is made to similar presentments in 1573 and 1582–83, and one encroachment presented in 1594,

though no reference to its previous history is given, is known to go back at least to 1590–91 from a memorandum as late as 1634, when it was still unrepaired.[1]

The most interesting part of the presentments is that relating to Kersal Wood, *alias* Kersal Moor. After the dissolution of Lenton priory with its cell at Kersal, the land there came into the possession of the families of Kenyon, Siddall, and Chetham. In the inquisition post-mortem of Edward Siddall in 1588, he is described as holding a third of a waste called Kersal Wood or Kersal Moor.[2] If this implied exclusive rights, they were not uncontested. Kersal was a hamlet in Broughton, a "member" of Salford,[3] and the crown claimed the Moor as the "queen's common or waste," on which her Salford tenants had rights of pasture. George Kenyon and Robert Ravald were charged in 1582 with depriving them of these rights,[4] and in 1594 Kenyon, with Henry Chetham and many tenants in Broughton and Kersal, was presented for encroachments on the Moor "to the great damage and noysance of her Majesties tenantes in Salford."

The presentments of 1594 and one quoted from 1582 are in English, but with these exceptions the documents are all in Latin. In the seventeenth-century records the presentments and orders are normally in English, the headings and lists of burgesses, etc., only being in Latin, and during the Commonwealth everything is in English. It has been thought best to translate these earlier rolls, giving the Latin in brackets where there seemed to be any necessity for so doing.

[1] *Portmote Records*, Chet. Soc., N.S. 48, p. 15.

[2] *Chetham Miscellanies*, II., N.S. 63, p. 15.

[3] Broughton had its own manor court and officers, including a miselayer, but it was assessed to Salford leys and taxes, and in other ways dependent (*Chetham Miscellanies*, II., N.S. 63, pp. 2, 3).

[4] *V.C.H. Lancs*, iv. 219.

PORTMOOT RECORDS OF SALFORD IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

[11 October 1510.]

D. Lanc. Court Rolls, Bdle. 79, No. 1029, xii.

PORTMOOT of Salford held there on Friday next before the feast of St. Edward king and confessor, in the second year of the reign of King Henry VIII., before William Molyneux, esquire, steward (senescallo) there, etc.

Inquest taken there for the lord king by the oath of Edward Pilkynton,[1] Richard Hunt, William Radcliffe, John Forster, Adam Birom,[2] Edmund Thomlynson, Lawrence Chadkirk, Ralph Bibby, John Rudd, Richard Mascy, Hugh Lache, James Taliour, Peter Mascy, and Robert Walker, jurors (iurat'), who say upon their oath, etc.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

(Borough) reeve (praepositus) John Forster sworn

Constables { Adam Birom, Thomas Barlowe } sworn

Miselayers (positores misarum) { Richard Hunt, Ed[ward] Pilkynton } sworn

Birleymen (Bireleg') { Cristopher Sothworth, John Oldhom } sworn

Aletasters (Gustatores servisie) { John Knoll', Peter Mascy } sworn

Misegatherers (Collectores misarum) { William Colton, Edward Pendilton[3] } sworn

In the first place they say upon their oath that John Walby, burgess of Salford, died seized of all the burgages, lands, and

[1] For the Pilkington family, see *V.C.H. Lancs*, iv. 209, *n.* 54.

[2] Apparently Adam (of Salford House), son of Ralph and Alice Byrom. He died 25 July 1558 (*ibid.* 209, 220).

[3] *Ibid.* 209.

tenements which lately descended to the aforesaid John after the death of John Walby his father and Agnes his mother, in Salford aforesaid, etc. And who is heir they know not at all, etc.

And that George Watson, pedlar, broke [into] a certain house and made an assault and affray upon Nicholas Tynker, and struck (percussit) and beat him, etc. Cognizance (cognitio) by the pledge of Robert Redilstones, etc. Fine (finis) iis. (margin).[1]

And that Nicholas Tynker made an assault and affray upon a certain stranger whose name is not known, and struck him, etc. Cognizance by the pledge of George Birom.[2] Fine iis.

And that John Bradshagh has obstructed the stream (aquam) in his holding (tenura) at Wallestele.

And that John Forster keeps his swine unyoked (non jugatos) and did not emend them by the day fixed for him, viz. one pig. Amercement iii*d.*

[The following were fined for the like offence. The number of swine and the amercement are given in brackets: Thomas Turnour (1, iii*d.*), John White (1, iii*d.*), John Cannok (12, xvi*d.*), Thomas Birom[3] (2, iiii*d.*), John Mascy (1, ii*d.*), Thomas Thomlynson (2, iiii*d.*).][4]

William Yonge did not ring (non anulavit) his (2) swine by the day fixed for him. Amercement iiii*d.* Thomas Wolstoncroft for the same (2 pigs), iiii*d.* Margery Chetham for the same (1 pig), ii*d.*

Total (*Summa*) viis. ix*d.*

[24 November 1513.]

D. Lanc. Court Rolls, Bdle. 79, No. 1030, m. 3.

Portmoot of Salford held there on Thursday the eve of St. Katherine virgin, in the fifth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., before William Molyneux, kt., steward there.

Inquest taken there for the lord king by the oath of Ed[ward] Pylkynton, Richard Hunt, William Radcliff, John Forster, Ralph Bibby, Roger Bridde, Richard Mascy, James Talior, Adam Birom, Peter Hall, Thomas Hulton, John Oldom, and Peter Mascy, jurors, who say upon their oath that Ralph Sorocold made an assault upon William Chorlton, etc. Fine xvi*d.* (margin).

[1] All fines and amercements (for the distinction, see p. iv) are entered in the margin. In subsequent cases this will not be specially indicated.

[2] (?) Son of Adam (*V.C.H. Lancs*, iv. 220).

[3] Adam Byrom had a brother Thomas.

[4] Passages in square brackets condense the original.

John Peturkyn[1] for the like upon the constable. He is forbidden to reside (prohibetur residentia) under penalty of vis. viii*d*.

And that Peter Oldom keeps 1 pig unlawfully because it was not ringed. Amercement iii*d*.

[The following were amerced for the like offence: John Thomlynson (2 pigs, vi*d*.), George Byrom (2, vi*d*.), Thomas Bexwik (1, iii*d*.), John Walker (2, vi*d*.), Thomas Turnour, sporeour (1, iii*d*.), Thomas Thomlynson (1, iii*d*.).]

And that the Prior of St. Thomas the Martyr[2] and his tenants have occupied and destroyed the common pasture of the lord king and his burgesses in Salford called le Brynlache, etc. Pr (margin).[3]

And that Edward Baron dug and made pits in le Brynlache to the heavy damage of the aforesaid burgesses, etc. Estreat[4] (margin). To this court comes Adam Birom and seeks to be admitted as a burgess and tenant of the lord king to all that burgage or tenement with its appurtenances in the town (villa) of Salford in the county of Lancaster lying between the tenement of Thomas Mascy on the east and Marionscroft on the west, etc., which the said Adam has of the gift and feoffment of Hugh Knoll', etc.

(Borough) reeve, Ed[ward] Pylkyngton, sworn

Constables	William Bolton Thomas Turnour	sworn
Aletasters	Cristopher Sothworth Thomas Westley	sworn
Birleymen (Bereleg')	Richard Mascy James Talior	sworn
Miselayers	John Forster Adam Birom	sworn
Misegatherers	Edward Pendilton Thomas Pendilton	sworn

The heirs of John Barker for not coming to the court to do their suit, etc., amercement vi*d*.

The heir of Thomas Tildesley for the like, amercement vi*d*.

Total, iii*s*. x*d*.[5]

[1] Perturkyn, MS., see p. 5.

[2] Apparently the Benedictine priory at Upholland, near Wigan. See *V.C.H. Lancs*, iv. 394-5.

[3] (?) Prior or probatur.

[4] See p. v.

[5] This does not agree with the sum of the items, which comes to 4*s*. 10*d*. See note on the figures of the next court.

[1 June 1514.]

m. 3*d.*

Portmoot of Salford held there on Thursday next after the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., before William Molyneux, kt., steward there.

Inquest taken there for the lord king by the oath of William Radcliff, John Rud, Adam Birom, Edmund Thomlynson, William Bolton, Roger Bridde, Ralph Bibby, James Taliour, Richard Mascy, Peter Mascy, Hugh Lache, and John Oldom, jurors, who say upon their oath that William Dale and his wife cut down and broke the hedges of their neighbours. Amercement iii*d.*

Ellen (Elena) Hunt broke and carried away hedges, etc. Amercement iii*d.*

And that Agnes Bakhouse scolded against (objurgata fuit cum) the wife of Thomas Robynson. Amercement iii*d.*

And that Edward Aynesworth is not of good behaviour, " eo quod est a pety bribour," etc.

And that Richard Whitworth for the like, etc. The penalty imposed is that they be removed or find sufficient security for being of good behaviour within the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist (24 June) next coming. But if not, that no one harbour them on his land within the town under penalty of vi*s.* viii*d.*

And that John Cannok keeps 3 swine unringed. Amercement ix*d.*

Of the heir of Edward Trafford, kt., because he did not come to court to do his suit. Amercement vi*d.*

[The same amercement was imposed for the like offence upon the heirs of John Both, kt.,[1] Nicholas Prestwiche,[2] Richard Lumhalx, Edward Bridde, William Salter, John Barker, and Thomas Tildesley.]

Total,[3] xviii*d.*

Total of the aforesaid ii portmoots, x*s.* i*d.*[4]

[1] Sir John Booth of Barton was slain at Flodden in 1513.

[2] Probably of Hulme in Manchester (*V.C.H. Lancs*, iv. 335 *n.*).

[3] Written in another ink. Here, as in the previous court, the amercements for defect of suit are not included, perhaps because difficult to collect.

[4] Over v*s.* iiii*d.* crossed out, but the correct total, including the suit amercements, should be x*s.* iiii*d.*

[26 October 1514.]

D. Lanc. Court Rolls, Bdle. 79, No. 1031, m. 5*d*.

Portmoot of Salford held there on Thursday next before the feast of the apostles Simon and Jude, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., before William Molyneux, kt., steward there.

Inquest taken there for the lord king by the oath of William Radcliff, Edmund Thomlynson, Adam Birom, John Rud, Roger Brid, Ralph Bibby, Hugh Lache, James Talior, John Gybonson, Richard Mascy, Robert Walker, Peter Mascy, William Bolton, and John Oldom, jurors, who say upon their oath that Alice, wife of Robert Berstones and Agnes Bordesley, scolded (objurgata (*sic*) fuerunt) because of (de eo quod . . . fecerunt, etc.) the assault and affray which Gilbert Sorocold and Richard Pendilton made upon Thomas Spereor and their wounding him. Estreat.

And that John Bradshagh, son of Thomas Bradshagh, made a pit in Salford Lane near le causey in the highway, etc. Amercement iii*d*.

And a man named Peterkyn made an assault upon Robert Redilstones. Estreat (margin).

And that Henry Oldom dug in the alley (venella) called Myllane and destroyed the road there, the said road being thereby hurtful to the neighbours. Amercement iii*d*.

(Borough) reeve, James Talior, sworn

Constables	William Radcliff Edmund Thomlynson	sworn
Miselayers	Adam Birom William Bolton	sworn
Birleymen	John Oldom James Walker	sworn
Aletasters	Richard Dale William Chorlton	sworn
Misegatherers	Ralph Bibby John Walker	sworn

Total vi*d*.[1]

[10 May 1515.]

Portmoot of Salford held there on Thursday next after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, in the seventh year of King Henry VIII., before William Molyneux, kt., steward there.

[1] In another hand.

Inquest taken there for the lord king by the oath of William Radcliff, Richard Hunt, Adam Birom, Roger Bridde, John Gybonson, Richard Massy, Robert Walker, Peter Mascy, William Bolton, George Barker, Thomas Hulton, John Oldom, and John Hulton, jurors, who say upon their oath that John Walker does not keep the assize of ale, etc. Therefore in mercy; amercement iii*d.* (margin).

And that Ralph Bibby for the like, etc. Therefore in mercy. Amercement iii*d.*

Lawrence Pendilton for the like. Therefore in mercy. [No amercement entered.]

Total, ix*d.*[1]

Grand total of the said ii portmoots, xv*d.*

[6 November 1522.]

D. Lanc. Court Rolls, Bdle. 79, No. 1032, m. 3*d.*

Portmoot of Salford held there on Thursday next before the feast of St. Martin in winter in the fourteenth year of the reign of Henry VIII., before William Molyneux, kt., steward there.

Inquest taken for the lord king by the oath of William Radcliff, John Forster, Adam Birom, Edmund Thomlynson, Ralph Bibby, William Bolton, Peter Hall, Peter Mascy, Robert Walker, George Barker, John Oldom, Thomas Hulton, Richard Mascy, and James Talior, jurors, who say upon their oath, etc. [no presentments].

(Borough) reeve	William Bolton	sworn
Constables	Nicholas Hyll Robert Sorocold	sworn
Birleymen	John Walker Thomas Birom	sworn
Miselayers	William Radcliff Edward Pendilton	sworn
Misegatherers	Richard Hunt Richard Galey	sworn
Aletasters	John Diconson Thomas Seddon	sworn

[1] In another hand.

[7 May 1523.]

Portmoot of Salford held there on Thursday next after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Henry VIII.

Inquest taken there for the lord king by the oath of Philip Strangeways,[1] William Radcliff, Adam Birom, Edmund Thomlynson, Richard Galey, Richard Mascy, James Talior, Peter Mascy, John Oldom, Peter Hall, Thomas Hulton, Robert Walker, James Williamson, George Birom, and Thomas Seddoun, jurors, who say upon their oath that Isabel Mawer received and harboured vagabonds (vacabundos) against the statute. Amercement iii*d.* The penalty is imposed that (posita est quod) she do not henceforth receive vagabonds under penalty of vi*s.* viii*d.*

Total of this portmoot, iii*d.* is charged (oneratur) in the 15th year of Henry VIII.

[11 October 1526.]

D. Lanc. Court Rolls, Bdle. 79, No. 1033, m. 3*d.*

Portmoot of Salford there held on Thursday next before the feast of St. Luke the evangelist, in the 18th year of King Henry VIII., before William Molyneux, kt., steward there.

Inquest taken there for the lord king by the oath of John Forster, Adam Birom, Richard Hunt, Edmund Thomlynson, John Radcliff, Hamond Bibby, William Bolton, Richard Mascy, Thomas Mascy, Thomas Seddoun, George Barker, Peter Mascy, Peter Hall, and James Talior, jurors, who say upon their oath that the wife of Richard Edgec.....received and harboured vagabonds in her house, etc., against the statute, etc. Residence within the town is forbidden under penalty of vi*s.* viii*d.*, to be paid to the lord king.

And that John Walwerk keeps his swine neither ringed nor yoked (jugatos), etc., whereby they have destroyed the grain (*grana*) of his neighbours. Therefore in mercy. Amercement iiii*d.*

Henry Ridyng for the like, viz. 1 pig, etc. Amercement ii*d.*

And that John Bateman has destroyed the grain of his neighbours with his geese. Amercement ii*d.*

[1] Of Strangeways in Cheetham (*V.C.H. Lancs*, iv. 260 *n.*).

(Borough) reeve	William Bolton	sworn
Constables	John Radcliff Gilbert Sorocold	sworn
Miselayers	Edmund Thomlynson Peter Mascy	sworn
Misegatherers	Thomas Seddoun James Talior	sworn
Birleymen	John Forster Adam Birom	sworn
Aletasters	William Pylkyngton William Paynter	sworn

Total, viii*d.*

[6 June 1527.]

Portmoot of Salford held on Thursday next before the feast of Whitsunday, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., before William Molyneux, kt., steward there.

Inquest taken there for the lord king by the oath of Philip Strangweys, Richard Hunt, Adam Birom, Richard Mascy, John Radcliff, James Talior, Robert Walker, Thomas Hulton, Thomas Mascy, Peter Mascy, Thomas Longford, and Robert Oldham, jurors, who say upon their oath that Katherine Partyngton, wife of William Partyngton, came to the house of Roger Swyndyll and abused (objurgata fuit cum) the wife of the said Roger. Therefore, etc. Amercement vi*d.*

And that William Partyngton made an assault and affray upon Roger Swyndle, etc. Fine xx*d.*

And that the same Roger for the like upon the same William, etc. Fine xx*d.*

And that Henry Bibby made an assault and affray upon William Walker, etc. Fine xii*d.*

And that Roger Man, otherwise called Roger Newton, made an assault and affray upon William Bibby, etc. Fine xii*d.*

Total, v*s.* x*d.*

Grand Total of ii portmoots — vi*s.* vi*d.* Approved and charged (probatur et oneratur) in the 19th year of King Henry.

[20 October 1530.]

D. Lanc. Court Rolls, Bdle. 79, No. 1034, m. 2*d.*

Portmoot of Salford held there on Thursday next after the feast of St. Luke the evangelist, in the twenty-second year of the

reign of King Henry VIII., before William Molyneux, kt., steward there.

Inquest taken there for the lord king by the oath of Adam Birom, James Taloor, Adam Pilkyngton, Richard Mascy, Robert Oldom, Robert Walker, Peter Mascy, Hamond Bibby, Thomas Mascy, Peter Hall, George Barker, Thomas Hulton, and Thomas Horewich, jurors, who say upon their oath that the wife of John Oldom harboured and received vagabonds, etc. Amercement iii*d.*

And that Richard Mascy for the like, etc. William Sacrelok for the like. Amercement iii*d.* each.

Oliver Bradshagh for the like, etc. The wife of Ralph Gapson for the like. Amercement iii*d.* each.

Ralph Hybard keeps his swine unlawfully against the bye-law (contra Birelag'). Amercement iii*d.*

And that the wife of Henry Symson abused her neighbours (objurgata fuit cum vicinis suis), etc. Amercement iii*d.*

Total—xxi*d.*

Election of Officers

(Borough) reeve	James Talior	sworn
Constables	Hamond Bibby Peter Walker	sworn
Birleymen	Robert Oldom Cristopher Sothworth	sworn
Aletasters	Richard Mascy James Buerdesell	sworn
Miselayers	Adam Birom John Forster	sworn
Misegatherers	Edward Pendilton Adam Pylkyngton	sworn

[19 May 1530 (? 11 May 1531[1]).]

Portmoot of Salford held there on Thursday next before the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Henry VIII.

Inquest taken there for the lord king by the oath of Philip Strangeweys, gentleman (generosi), Adam Pilkyngton, Edward Pendilton, John Radcliff, Hamond [Bibby], Peter Mascy, Richard

[1] See Introduction, p. iv.

Mascy, Thomas Mascy, James Williamson, Robert Oldom, George Barker, Thomas Hulton, and Thomas Horewich, jurors, who say upon their oath that Roger Newton made a rescue (rescussum) upon William Bolton, etc. Fine xii*d.*

And that the same William Bolton made an assault and affray upon the aforesaid Roger, etc. Fine xii*d.*

And that Ralph Aspinall keeps his swine unlawfully, and his geese similarly. Amercement vi*d.*

Hugh Havden broke his neighbours' hedges (sepes) to burn, etc. Amercement iii*d.*

C[h]ristopher Sothworth cut and took grass in his neighbours' meadows. Amercement iii*d.* [Ellen (Elena) Talior and Isabel Oldom each amerced iii*d.* for the like offence.]

The wife of Richard Garnet cut down her neighbours' hedges, etc. Amercement iii*d.*

The wife of William Pilkyngton is a common scold (objurgatrix) among her neighbours, etc. Amercement iii*d.*

Affeerers of the Court (Afferatores Curie)	Edmund Thomlynson John Radcliff Peter Mascy Robert Oldom	sworn

Total—iiiis. approved (probatur).

Grand Total of ii portmoots—vs. ix*d.* Approved and charged in the 22nd year of King Henry VIII.

[4 April 1594.]

D. Lanc. Court Rolls, Bdle. 79, No. 1037.

Salford. Memorandum that at the court of the Portmoot of the burgesses of the town (ville) of Salford held there for the lady queen, before Richard Mollineux, kt., steward of the same lady queen there, on Thursday in Easter week and the 36th year of the reign of Elizabeth, queen of England, etc., presentment is made (existit) by inquest *inter alia* in these words, viz. :

Item the Jurye doe present one Baye of Buyldinge or thereabout and twoe litle parcells of ground incroched in the Ouldfelt lane in Salforde, nowe in the occupation of William Bradshawe.

Item they doe present one lytle garden incroched in the same Lane, now in the occupacion of John Rodford.

Item they doe present a parcell of a garden in the same Lane incroched, nowe in the occupacion of Rycherd Radclife alias Terbock.

Item they doe present one garden in the same Lane incroched, now in the occupacion of William Carter.

Item they doe present a parcell of ground and parcell of a barne and shippen incroched, nowe in the occupacion of Roberte Jepson.

Item they present parcell of a Pytstydd incroched in the Croslone within Salford, nowe in the holding of Adam Bradshawe.

Item they present three smale bayes of buildinge incroched in the same Croslane, nowe in the seuerall occupacions of John Lawrenson and Roberte Lawrenson.

Item they doe present one litle baye incroched in the same Lane, nowe in the occupacion of Roberte Pelton.

Item they present parcell of a garden incroched, nowe in the occupacion of Thomas Dodeson of Salford.

Item they present certayne enclosures and parcells of ground to be incroched upon Kyrsall Wood, *alias* Kyrsall more, being her Majesties common or waste, and by estimacion twelve acres, nowe in the occupacion of Geffraye Burne, the wife of John Crabtree, William Glover, John Oulton (?), John Wyrrall, John Peake, John Chetam, Ellys Prestwich, the wife of James Wyrrall, John Caldrey, the wife of William Crabtree, and Thomas Bradshawe, to the great damage and noysance of her Majesties tenantes in Salford.[1]

Item they present parcell of twoe houses, one Shipen [2] and ii Yarne croftes, nowe in the occupacion of Rychard Ravald and Rychard Corke, to be incroched upon the sayd wast or common of Kyrsall wood *alias* Kyrsall moore.

Item they present parcell of a Shipen with a garden and a litle yarnecrofte to be incroched upon the sayd moore and nowe in the occupacion of Abraham Seddon.

Item they present two litle Croftes to be encroched upon the sayd Moore, nowe in the occupacion of Henrye Chetam and George Kennyon.

Item they present one howse with one orchard and a garden to be incroched upon the sayd moore, in the occupacion of Olyver Barne.

Item they present Rycherd Thorpe to have incroched upon

[1] See Introduction, p. vii, and for the names the list of Broughton tenants in 1583 (*Chet. Miscellanies*, II., N.S. 63, p. 52).

[2] Cowhouse.

the Quenes waste in Salford betwixt the landes of Mr. Prestwich and the Quenes highwaye leading to [the] Irwell, parcell of a garden, the certen quantitie they knowe not.[1]

Item they present one Swynecoate to be incroched vpon the quenes wast in Salford, now in the occupacion of Isabell Luce wief of George Holland.

Item they present one howse to be incroched vpon the quenes wast in Salford by George Mershall, by estimacion two bayes of building, adjoyning to the courthowse there.

Memorandum[2] also that at the court of Portmoot held as above on Tuesday in the second week after the feast of St. Michael the archangel in the fifteenth year of the queen now, etc. [6 October 1573], presentment was made *inter alia*, viz. :

Item the jury (jurati) present and say that Hugh Torkynton of Salforde encroached upon the waste of the lady Queen in le Gravell hole[3] in Salford aforesaid, one parcel of land with pales (paliis) near his house lately erected towards the land of Robert Booth deceased, to the amount of four yard-lands (virgatarum terre).[4] And it further appears by the verdict in xx° [year of the queen] that a house called a swynecoate was built upon it.

Item it appears by the verdict in the aforesaid twentieth year that James Holland of Salford encroached upon the waste in le Ouldfelt Lane at Perott Hill by the erection of certain pales (pallus).

And also by the verdict in the twenty-fifth year [1582–83] it similarly appears that he encroached there by digging his ditch there.

Item it appears by the verdict at the court of portmoot held on Friday in Easter week in the thirty-fourth year of the said lady queen [31 March 1592], viz. :

That[5] Thomas Byrome hath builded one barne vpon the land latelie purchased of Lawrence Byrom and hath sett the same to the vttermost syde of his dytche, and that the drippe of the evesing of the same Barne falleth vpon the Quenes Majesties waste as they verelie thincke.

It[6] is considered on the above that he should render nothing therefor to the lady queen (consideratum est de premissis quia nihil inde redderet domine Regine).

Examined by William Carter, Clerk.

[1] *Portmote Records*, Cheth. Soc., N.S. 48, p. 15.
[2] In Latin.
[3] Now Gravel Lane.
[4] The virgata or yardland here is presumably a quarter of an acre, a rood.
[5] In English.
[6] In Latin.

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